

THE RAILWAYS.

A NEW BUDGET ABOUT SEVERAL LOCAL LINES.

The First Train from San Bernardino—West Duarte is Now Monrovia—Why General Manager Smith Resigned, Etc.

A great deal of work is being done in a quiet way in railroad circles—particularly upon the Santa Fé's numerous branches in Southern California. While there is no startling news, much that is interesting will be found in the following, collected by a Times representative yesterday:

THE RAYMOND CUT-OFF.
A representative of THE TIMES went out yesterday morning along the line of the California Central cut-off from Raymond Station to Lamanda Park. Work is progressing steadily, and the tracks of the graders are distinguishable for a long distance. Most of the force is now employed on a small fill about a quarter of a mile from Raymond Station. Contractor Tom Barry finds it impossible to get as large a force of men and teams as he would like. So great is the demand for grading of streets, townships, railroads, etc., that the supply is not half enough to go around. The force will be increased as fast as possible, and the work pushed through with all haste, though the cut-off—which will form part of the main through line of the California Central—will hardly be finished in three weeks, as Vice-President C. W. Smith hoped.

THE GARVANZA CUT-OFF.
Work on the cut-off opposite Garvanza, by which the main line of the California Central will avoid the present objectionable trestle, curves and grades, is getting along as rapidly as could be expected, in view of the obstinacy of the ground. All the huge bluff, along whose side a bench for the roadway has to be chiseled, involving a cut of twenty to fifty feet, is a tough semi-rock. This serious job is nearly done, however, and the first bent of the trestle is already up on the east bank of the arroyo. The sixty-pound steel is laid from the present track to the brink of the western bank, and the long haul will be ready for tracklaying in a very few days.

THE MONROVIA DUMMY LINE.
The Arcadia and Monrovia dummy line has already been mentioned as among the newest enterprises in the wonderful country along the foothills. L. L. Bradbury, having obtained the franchise for a street-car line from West Duarte to Monrovia, W. S. Monroe and his associates will build a fine dummy line from the California Central, at Arcadia, up to Monrovia. With more liberality and business sense than is sometimes shown in the equipment of these short lines, the projectors of this enterprise will make every detail first-class. For instance, instead of using light iron, they have contracted for the forty-pound steel rails now in use by the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad, to be delivered to them as fast as taken up—it being known that under the Santa Fé régime the whole line from San Bernardino to this city will be of sixty-one-pound steel. The Arcadia and Monrovia dummy line will be 5000 feet in length.

A CHANGE OF NAME.
A convenient change of name has been made which will be appreciated by travelers on the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad. Up till now the station at Monrovia has been known as West Duarte, a name upon which L. L. Bradbury was disposed to insist. He has at last, however, withdrawn his objections, and henceforth West Duarte will be known as Monrovia—town and station thus bearing the same name. The new tickets are thus printed:

THE THREE BEST.
It isn't always the biggest railroad that does the biggest business or earns the most money in proportion to its cost. It is a fact, probably not known to many persons here outside of railroad circles, that Los Angeles county contains two of the proportionately best-paying roads in the United States. The first is the amount of earnings per mile of the length of the road. The road which makes the best showing in this respect in this county is the little line from New York City to Coney Island. The second best is the Wilmington branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, running from this city to the port of San Pedro. The third best is the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad from this city to Duarte—now absorbed by the California Central as part of its line to San Bernardino. The figures for the Coney Island road are not at hand. The San Pedro road is earning \$40,000 per year per mile. The Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad is earning upward of \$15,000 per year per mile. The bulk of these earnings is for freight, the passenger business of nearly all railroads being a comparatively small factor in the total earnings. In connection with this, it may be remarked that the cash receipts for local business at the Southern Pacific Railroad freight offices in this city for April were over \$500,000—or at the rate of more than six million dollars a year. This does not count through business at all.

THE FIRST TRAIN.
The first train that ever ran through over the California Central line from San Bernardino to this city arrived here yesterday afternoon. It was the Valley Road, bringing black diamonds for the railroad company from San Diego.

THE NEW ROADMASTER.
THE TIMES has already announced the appointment of W. R. Davis as roadmaster of the California Central Railroad and the California Southern Railroad. Mr. Davis is the gentleman who has been connected with the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad from its establishment in the capacity of engineer and roadmaster. He is a competent man, and has a large and appreciative acquaintance. His jurisdiction now extends over all the Santa Fé Valley south and west of Barstow. Mr. Davis is now out on the desert propelling his railroad bicycle, and personally inspecting every foot of the track of the California Southern Railroad—a rather warm task at present.

TO BROADEN WORK.
The resignation by First Vice-President C. W. Smith, of the Santa Fé system, of his additional position as general manager, is due to the fact that the vast growth of the system, and of the infinite work of directing so many new roads, has proved too severe a tax upon his physical powers. He simply gives the details over to a younger man, and devotes himself more to the general policy and broader management of the system which owes so much to his brains, his energy and his executive ability.

FROM STATION TO THE COAST.
Yesterday's TIMES announced the projected building of a railroad from Short's Station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, to the sea-coast at Alamitos Beach. A representative of THE TIMES yesterday talked with some of the stockholders, and learned that the necessary 10 per cent. on stock has been paid in, and that the articles of incorporation will be filed at once. The road is with reference to the future rather than to the immediate present, and may not be built for some months.

SPICES.
Passenger traffic is big and freight business immense on the Santa Fé system. The Southern Pacific is crowded with freight. Passenger traffic is also heavy. Two carsloads of excursionists from Pasadena started East via San Francisco yesterday. R. A. Donaldson, assistant general ticket

SHE DENIES.

MRS. NEIL SAYS HER HUSBAND'S STORY IS UNTRUE.

That She Left Him Because He Abused Her, and That She Has Done Nothing Improper Since She Came to Los Angeles.

Mrs. Neil, principal in the "runaway-wife" sensation, called at THE TIMES office yesterday, accompanied by her young lady companion, to deny certain statements contained in the article published yesterday. She says she is under 30, and her companion (who withheld her name) is 18 years of age. Mrs. Neil, whose maiden name was Isabella Burton, said she had been married to Neil three years and five months. Had one child, a little girl 3 years old, and has left her husband once before, on account of bad treatment. She married him in Napa county, where she owned 300 acres of land, which Neil mortgaged and ran through with little by little. He is an engineer and plumber, but left that business for saloon-keeping, in which he has been unsuccessful. They removed from Napa county to Colton six months ago. Mrs. Neil has been intending for a year past to leave her husband a \$10,000, on account of his cruelty and abuse.

Neil's saloon outfit in Colton was purchased out of his wife's means. Mrs. Neil left Colton, her home, on April 18th for Los Angeles, accompanied by her companion, who is a schoolgirl acquaintance from Napa county, now living in San Bernardino, where she has been but a fortnight. She denies that she is "a wild cat girl," and says that it is none of Neil's affair what she is doing; that she has not been the cause of any of the difficulties between himself and wife.

When the pair left Colton they were accompanied to the train by Neil and by Mrs. Neil's brother, Napoleon Burton. Neil, she says, appeared to be willing that his wife should leave him, or at least did not oppose her going, and gave her a little money. Mrs. Neil says the facts immediately connected with her leaving her husband the last time are these: On Sunday, April 17th, she and her young lady friend were offered by an old acquaintance of hers, Peter F. H. and a friend, a horse and buggy to take a drive from Colton to San Bernardino. They accepted, with the free consent of Neil, who was present and helped his wife and her companion into the carriage. Napoleon Burton, Mrs. Neil's brother, took another carriage and accompanied the ladies. At San Bernardino they all dined together. In the evening they returned to Colton in the same manner. Upon their arrival Neil showed signs of displeasure toward his wife and used abusive language about her. Since that time Mrs. Neil has not seen the young man referred to.

Mrs. Neil asserts that she will not return to her husband, and that she is bound to have her child, now in the custody of its grandmother in Colton. The girl came to Los Angeles with the idea of getting some respectable employment, by which they can earn their own living. They say that they have enough means to support themselves for the present. They engaged one room in the Hollenbeck block, which they occupy together; and they deny that they have had any male visitors improperly, or that they drank wine in a restaurant.

Mrs. Neil says she will not appear against her husband if he seeks a divorce; that she has ample grounds for her own demand for a legal separation and the custody of her child. All this is Mrs. Neil's side of the story. Her husband's was given yesterday. Which one tells the truth will be shown at the trial of the divorce case which Neil proposes to bring.

Overlooked in the Car.
A terrible case was discovered at the depot the other day. By some mistake a horse was overlooked in one of the freight cars, and for four days the poor animal was compelled to go without water. The men who have such things in charge say they knew the animal was in some car, but they could not find the particular car in which he was imprisoned. This is not the first case of the kind that has been recorded. A short time ago a coop full of chickens was allowed to remain in a car until every chicken in the coop died of starvation.

No Poet.
That the largest and choicest stock of millinery goods in the city, including the latest New York novelties, is to be found at Miss Allen's, 23 S. Spring st. Finest goods at reasonable rates, and the most tasteful trimming in the city. On account of the increased travel east, the Santa Fé route has arranged for extra Pullman cars on their through Kansas City trains. They are also now running their emigrant tourist sleeping cars direct from Los Angeles to Kansas City direct.

In Their New Quarters.
Crandall, Crow & Co. are now at 125 and 127 West First street, with full line of stoves, mantels and grates.

The Umy Homestead-tract lots will be distributed on Tuesday, the 16th day of May, 1887, at 1 o'clock p.m., room 3, Schumacher block.

Bagless & Co., 30 North Spring street, bring a large stock of furniture goods manufacturing house of San Francisco.

C. E. Donahue, 205 South Spring street, for finest groceries, lunch goods, teas and coffees.

Ladies' shoes. Large stock to select from. Sold at prices that would surprise you at Famous, 311 East First.

New goods received daily, at the Boston Wall Paper House, 113 South Spring street.

Dr. Reaser's Corn Ridder, a guaranteed cure for corns. Ellis & Co. sell it. Shoes you pay \$3 on Spring street for \$2 at Famous, 311 East First.

Buy Bagless's perfect fitting shirt. 50 North Spring street.

Genuine French kid shoes, \$2.50, at the Famous, 311 East First.

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NEW DEAL.

Ten acres in the city; will subdivide nicely; only \$1000 per acre. Lot on Ninth st., very cheap, corner, \$1500. Finest lot on Hollywood bl., \$1400. Four lots in East Los Angeles, within one block of Downey ave.; a snap at \$1500. Two lots on Boyle Heights; a bargain at \$1250. Four lots on corner of Pearl and Virgin; for two weeks only, a bargain at \$500. Choice lot on Spring st., cheap at \$500. Nice lot on Angelino Heights for \$700. Branch of Burton, for finest groceries, lunch goods, teas and coffees. Ladies' shoes. Large stock to select from. Sold at prices that would surprise you at Famous, 311 East First. New goods received daily, at the Boston Wall Paper House, 113 South Spring street. Dr. Reaser's Corn Ridder, a guaranteed cure for corns. Ellis & Co. sell it. Shoes you pay \$3 on Spring street for \$2 at Famous, 311 East First. Buy Bagless's perfect fitting shirt. 50 North Spring street. Genuine French kid shoes, \$2.50, at the Famous, 311 East First. Buy Bagless's fine underwear. 50 N. Spring.

Peremptory Auction Sale!

—GRAND FREE EXCURSION!—

Friday, May 6, 1887, at 9:21 o'clock a.m.,

—GREAT AUCTION SALE OF—

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS

—IN THE BEAUTIFUL TOWN OF—

GARVANZO,

At the Junction of the L. A. & S. G. V. R. R. and A. T. & S. F. R. R.

ONLY 4 1/2 MILES FROM LOS ANGELES. FIVE REGULAR PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY EACH WAY AT PRESENT, AND BY JUNE 1st, ON COMPLETION OF THE A. T. & S. F. R. R., WILL HAVE TEN TRAINS DAILY, BESIDES STREET RAILROADS NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED FROM LOS ANGELES TO GARVANZO, MAKING GARVANZO ONE OF THE MOST ACCESSIBLE SUBURBAN TOWNS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. WATER IS ALREADY PIPED TO ALL THESE LOTS BY THE MOUNTAIN WATER COMPANY, THE FINEST AND BEST WATER IN THE STATE, AND AT RATES SAME AS LOS ANGELES CITY WATER COMPANY. CONTRACTS ARE ALREADY LET FOR BUILDING FIFTY NEW HOUSES, AND WORK IS BEING PUSHED AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE. PLANS ARE NOW BEING DRAWN FOR A \$200,000 HOTEL, WHICH WILL BE COMMENCED AT ONCE. LUMBER YARDS ALREADY ON THE TRACT. IN FACT, THESE LOTS CANNOT BE SURPASSED BY ANY PROPERTY IN OR AROUND LOS ANGELES.

TERMS—ONE-THIRD CASH, BALANCE IN SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS, WITH INTEREST ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS AT 8 PER CENT. A \$50 DEPOSIT REQUIRED ON EACH LOT ON THE FALL OF THE HAMMER. TEN DAYS ALLOWED FOR SEARCH OF TITLE. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN U. S. BANKABLE MONEY. TICKETS, MAPS AND CATALOGUES FOR THIS SALE CAN BE HAD BY APPLYING TO RALPH ROGERS' SAFE DEPOSIT, 124 NORTH MAIN STREET.

Newhall's Sons & Co., Auctioneers.

—FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CATALOGUES, ETC., APPLY TO—

Ralph Rogers, 134 N. Main Street,

Or on the grounds, where agents will show you the property any time previous to the sale.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1887, at 10 o'clock a.m. REMEMBER, free excursion train leaves Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad Depot at 9:21 a.m. on day of sale.

The Great Credit Sale!

—OF—

Town and Villa Lots!

In the new town of HUNTINGTON,

Will continue at the present exceedingly low rates only a few days longer, at offices of WISEMUND & BONSALL and S. D. HARVEY, 26 First street.

Beautiful Townsite!

Is located on the foothills of the charming SAN GABRIEL VALLEY, in front of the celebrated SIERRA MADRE VILLA HOTEL, and only 10 minutes by rail from PASADENA. Abundance of pure mountain water piped to every lot from a million-gallon reservoir.

The L. A. & S. G. V. Railroad passes its southern boundary, and the Southern Pacific has surveyed and staked out its new line through the center of the town.

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TERMS OF THE TIMES.
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, MONDAY EXCEPTED.
SERVED BY CARRIERS:
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per week.....\$.90
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per month..... 2.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per quarter..... 7.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per year..... 24.00
SUNDAY, per year..... 2.00
WHOLESALE, per year..... 2.00

THE TIMES is the only morning newspaper published in Los Angeles that owns the exclusive right to publish here the telegraphic "night report" of the Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering organization in the world. Our franchise has recently been renewed for a long term of years.

SUBSCRIBERS, when writing to have the address of their paper changed, should also state the former address.

CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all quarters. Timely local topics and news given the preference. The editor of the sheet only, write plainly, and send real news for the private information of the Editor.

TELEPHONES—Business Office..... No. 22
Editorial Office..... No. 22
Editorial Office..... No. 22

Address THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,
TIMES BUILDING,
N.E. cor. First and Fort sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

ENTERED AT POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

The Times

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
H. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager.
ALBERT MCARDLAND,
Vice-President, Treas. and Business Manager.
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

REMOVED.

The office of the Times-Mirror Company is removed to the new Times Building, northeast corner of First and Fort streets (first floor)—entrance, for the present on the Fort-street side. Open day and night.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Terrible disaster in a British Columbia coal mine.... Later accounts of the earthquake in Arizona, Mexico and Texas.... Large fire at San Jose.... Sensational scene in a New York court.... Twelve men killed by the premature explosion of a blast in Georgia.... Tulare farmers forcibly prevent a ditch company from cutting off the water.... Effect of the Interstate Act on trade with Canada.... Ex-Marshall Bazaine's daughter the cause of the forthcoming duel at the City of Mexico.... Summary of the forthcoming report of the Atchison company.... Alleged train-robbers in jail at Tucson.... The case against Fotheringham, the express messenger, dismissed by the St. Louis court for lack of jurisdiction.... Important experiments to be made by the State Viticultural Commission.... Immense immigration to California predicted.... The Navajo Indians troubles with squatters.... The Los Angeles postoffice.... Gov. Bartlett's appointments.... The Hawaiian Queen visits the White House.... Thirteen thousand men on a strike in Pennsylvania.... Callahan sentenced for murder at San Bernardino.... Fire near Chico.... The United Labor ticket defeated at Tacoma.... Bloody affray near Visalia.... Antecedents of Taggart, the Philadelphia defaulter.... Mexicans sentenced to be shot for outrages at Nogales.... Camden withdraws from the West Virginia Senatorial contest.... Incendiary fire at Redding.... Kentucky State Democratic Convention in session.... Suicide at St. Helena.... Strike of brakemen at Lathrop.

The New York Sun, commenting upon the recent statistics regarding the cost of intoxicants, which show that \$46 is the cost of the article to each drinker, and \$12 for every man, woman and child in the land, remarks: "What comforts that money would bring to pinched and destitute homes if spent in other ways!"

The position of Gen. Fairchild, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, regarding the Dependent Pensions Bill, has been so recently and so frequently stated by him that one is surprised to learn that any one could be so ignorant thereof as to state that he is hostile to it. Gen. Fairchild recently made a score of speeches in the East, in nearly every one of which he distinctly urged the measure on the ground of justice, and when it was vetoed he protested against the act. The story is about as true as the assumption with which it is connected, which is that the bulk of the Grand Army is opposed to the bill.

While the intellectual sterility of the East is the subject of universal comment, originally bubbles out of the deep, unfathomable and virgin depths of the West as water out of an exhausted spring. Here is a refreshing cupful from the Hay Creek (Tex.) Prairie Fire: "A reporter of this paper witnessed a fine burst of speed yesterday while returning from the funeral of the wife of our fellow-townsmen, Judge Jaybird. Sandy Harrigan, the driver of the hearse, attempted to throw a little dust on the Judge, when the afflicted and grief-stricken widower pulled out of the ditch with his fine bay horse, Three Spot, and easily passed the outfit, shouting and a-flying."

It is an interesting fact that in the towns of Cook county, outside of Chicago, and in those of Milwaukee county, outside of the city of that name, in the recent elections, the Labor party developed little strength. In the Cook county towns the Labor party, with the aid of the Democrats, cast only 5898 votes against 12,983 given for the Republican candidate, and yet there are many extensive manufacturing establishments in this territory, and also the great stockyards. In Milwaukee county, outside of the city, the Labor party vote was 514, while 2961 votes were cast for the Fusion ticket, supported by Republicans and Democrats. This shows that Socialistic notions do not flourish outside of the cities.

Practical Workings of Woman Suffrage.

There are two interesting questions which suggest themselves regarding the experiment of municipal suffrage for women, as tested in the Kansas elections: First, what is the effect of women upon politics? Secondly, what is the effect of politics upon women? Upon both these points there has been no lack hitherto of conjecture or of assertion, but there has been a conspicuous absence of data upon which to base an intelligent opinion. The questions are so important that the most conservative observers will not regret that there has been an opportunity to get light upon them. A reading of the reports which have come from the Kansas municipalities, large and small, throws light upon the practical working of the new system. There is, as might have been expected, considerable variety in the result, reflecting differences in population, and the effect of local issues, yet certain general tendencies are apparent.

Taking the results as a whole, they do not strongly encourage the idea that to give the ballot to women is to introduce an elevating and purifying influence into politics; yet no hasty judgment should be given in the case. In some instances good was unquestionably the result. It was so in Blue Rapids, Larned, Chanute, Garnett, Valley Falls and a number of other small places, with populations ranging from 1500 to 2500, where the vote of the women was concentrated upon the best candidates, and helped to elect temperance and law and order tickets. But in Wichita, with a population of about 5000, half of the women who registered described themselves as "sports" when interrogated as to occupation, and the scene at the polls is thus described:

"Allen (Rep.) and Martin (Labor) were the candidates for Mayor. The 'sports' were first to exercise their newly-acquired privilege, and as they drove up in their carriages they were greeted with cheers and in some cases insulting remarks. The 'sports' voted solidly for Martin and the rest of the female vote was about equally divided. Martin was elected by about 600 majority."

At Parsons and at Emporia the candidates supported by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were defeated, but most of the better class of women who had registered voted. At Atchison, with a population of 15,000, only 388 women were registered, and two-thirds of those who voted cast their ballots for the Democratic candidates. The most conspicuous success of the new system was at Topeka, where one-fourth of the whole registration was of women, most of whom voted. A dispatch says:

"The ladies who voted were in general nearly representatives of loyal Kansas womanhood. It had been predicted by the opponents of municipal suffrage that the vote of the degraded and ignorant class of women would overbalance the vote of the respectable ladies, but today's election, in Topeka, proved this not to be true, and a very large majority of the votes cast were by some of the most refined and cultured ladies of the city, and all appeared to vote intelligently and without hesitation."

In Leavenworth, the chief city of the State, with a population of 16,500, the vote of the women was marked by the most bitter division. The organizer of the W. C. T. U. from outside the State, who had gone to Leavenworth to assist and direct the campaign, made some injudicious remark, which was interpreted as reflecting upon the morality of Leavenworth women of the upper social circles. Disregarding all other questions, the ladies who considered themselves thus assailed exerted all their energies to defeat the candidate who was supported by the woman who had made the remark, and were successful in so doing. Some of the scenes at the polls are thus described:

"Women, white and black, indiscriminately, stood in front of the precincts and fervently solicited electors to vote the ticket that each one was championing. The ladies were not only enthusiastic for their respective candidates, but they engaged in controversy with each other on the sidewalks. They went into hacks to bring their female friends to the voting places, placed tickets in the hands of their friends, and actually had altercations, which, on other occasions, would, so far as it affected women, be regarded as irreparable. Ladies occupied carriages of all kinds, and ordered them driven hither and thither to pick up all classes of women, irrespective of color or social standing, to cast their ballots for their particular candidates. Their turnouts were decorated with banners and flags indicating their special choice for Mayor, and the police lady's washerwoman and her hired girl had to vote as the police lady requested or a war of words followed."

On the whole, the net impression which we get from all the reports which we have seen is that there was more deterioration of womanliness than elevation of politics. But this result need not be set down as a condemnation of the experiment, by any means. Woman suffrage is a problem that must be worked out, if at all, by slow and laborious processes. No good thing was ever matured in a day.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—It is some time since our city has been favored with a visit from a troupe of colored minstrels, and it is evident that the popular appetite for such amusement as they furnish has been considerably whetted by the delay. Every available foot of room was occupied in the opera-house last night, standing-room was at a premium, and numbers of people were turned away from the doors. The attraction was Bald's Minstrel Company, which has been seen in Los Angeles before, and has gained a good reputation for a show of the kind it is.

The singing is not remarkably good, and the funny business is familiar from old acquaintance, but the company has a very good band, which discourses some attractive music.

The audience testified its satisfaction with the entertainment, and the house will probably be crowded for the remainder of the week.

PAVILION.—Subscribers for season tickets to the National Opera Company's representations will meet at Turnverein Hall at 10

o'clock this morning to select their seats. These seats, which will have the right of admission, will be in charge, as the names are drawn.

PERSONAL NEWS.

J. Carrothers, of Oakland, is visiting the city.

George D. Rowan has moved to South Pasadena.

Mrs. James C. Fargo and William C. Fargo, of New York city, are at the Nadeau.

Alfred J. Collins has resumed his position as foreman of the foundry at the Baker Iron Works, after a two months' vacation.

Lieut. Charles A. Barnes, of the United States Revenue Marine Service, on leave of absence for his health, is visiting friends at Pasadena.

F. A. Wheeler, Jr., and wife arrived here last week from L. O. to select Mr. Wheeler is a druggist by profession, and Mrs. Wheeler is a music teacher.

J. W. Gillette and wife departed yesterday by the Denver and Rio Grande for an extended eastern trip to their native States—New York and Illinois—and other sections.

Hon. Thomas R. Bard, of Hueneme, accompanied by his wife, three children and nurse, and Mrs. Anna Greenwell, Arthur Greenwell, Miss Parsons and Miss Davidson, of Santa Barbara, are at the Nadeau House.

Mrs. Owen Franks, of Maricopa, O., arrived here last week on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Stowe, No. 535 South Fort street. Mrs. Franks belongs to one of the old families of the oldest town in the Buckeye State.

Assistant Postmaster McCurdy is catching up with his duties in good shape. Besides long experience in the Treasury Department at Washington and in the railway mail service in New Mexico, he had a long schooling on the most difficult postal run in the United States—that between Washington and New York.

BRIEFS.

The Santa Rosa sails North today and the Los Angeles tomorrow.

The United States special comes off this evening in Armory Hall.

The drawing of lots in Garvanzo will take place May 14th, in the Garvanzo town hall.

B. A. Stephens comes up before Justice Taney today on another of Horace Bell's multitudinous libel suits.

There will be a meeting of Frank Bartlett Relief Corps on Thursday, the 5th, at 3:30 p.m., at Good Templars Hall.

Two insanes the Frenchman called Levi, but whose real name is Levis, and Richard Bellman—were started for Stockton last night.

Officers Jeffries, Moffet and Spencer brought in six Chinamen at 11 o'clock last night for violating the laundry ordinance, at their wash-house, on Upper Main street.

A lady's hand-satchel, containing a few shillings and a number of articles of late use, now awaits an owner at Judge Austin's courtroom. It was taken from the Ashley House on the night of the fire.

If the gentleman living near the corner of Fourth and Los Angeles streets, who has just sold a deserted house, will send his name and address to the city editor of THE TIMES, he will confer a favor.

LA CANYADA.

Struck by the Business End of a Boom.

Since it became certain that the beautiful but long-neglected section known as La Canyada is to have a railroad "sure enough," a boom of astonishing proportions has been growing there. Land is jumping there so fast that owners are half afraid to leave it over night. Mrs. Haskell has just sold her 100-acre place for \$30,000. The day after the sale she was offered \$35,000 for it. Judge Canham has sold his forty-six-acre place for \$17,000. Mrs. La Feira has just taken \$30,000 for her desirable property and land is climbing higher every day. Ed Dunham, of the Nadeau, has 100 acres out there, and it is said that he will soon build a big hotel there. La Canyada waited a good while for her boom, but it is there at last for sure.

Shot for Fun.

The time of Judge O'Melveny was occupied yesterday afternoon in hearing a charge of assault to murder preferred against Manuel Dominguez, in attempting to shoot Jose Dominguez last January. The difficulty occurred in the Las Virgenes country, and grew out of some trespassing cattle. The parties fired ten shots at each other, the defendant getting in six and Jose four, and neither party was touched, though they were only a few yards apart. The theory of the defense was that the shooting was for fun, and that Jose was the complainant witness's testimony on a preliminary hearing (he is now dead) was that he did not intend to shoot defendant, and defendant on the stand swore that he did not try to hit the man he is accused of having shot at. The jury, after being out about an hour, brought in a verdict of simple assault.

An Extra Dose.

J. K. Patterson, one of the county jail-escapes, who was captured a few days after the break, was tried before Justice Taney yesterday afternoon for breaking jail. The evidence introduced was conclusive, and the tricky Patterson was given eighty days more in the County Jail.

Said to Be a Guy.

At 2:30 this morning Watchman McCullough informed a TIMES representative that the story of a safe-cracking at 34 Spring street—related on an inside page—was not true. A combination of circumstances gave rise to the report.

Vilas Again.

The Pomona Flower Festival opened yesterday. Owing to Vilas's arrangements of the mails, the full report sent to THE TIMES by special delivery failed to reach this office in time for publication.

Base-ball.

PITTSBURGH, May 4.—Pittsburgh, 8; Detroit, 9.
INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—Indianapolis, 9; Chicago, 5.
ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Louisville, 1; St. Louis, 4.
WASHINGTON, May 4.—New York, 9; Washington, 3.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 12.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Baltimore, 6; Athletics, 3.
NEW YORK, May 4.—Metropolitans, 3; Brooklyn, 7.
CLEVELAND, May 4.—Cleveland, 6; Cincinnati, 10.

Sanguinary Affair.

VISALIA, May 4.—J. M. Baker and G. Moore, woodchoppers, while on their way to this place from Tulare early this morning, were attacked by two men. A fight with revolvers ensued, and all parties were badly wounded and bruised. The assailants escaped. Later, G. M. Baker and W. Ridgeway, disolute young men, were arrested, bearing evidence of a conflict with the woodchoppers. Ridgeway is in a critical condition.

A Fine Residence Destroyed.

CINCO, May 4.—The house of P. M. Gynna, six miles north of Chico, was totally destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning, with all its contents. The house was a fine two-story structure. Loss, \$75,000; insured for \$50,000.

NEWS BY SPECIALS.

Sid Lacey Not Likely to Be Postmaster.

The Viticultural Commission About to Make Important Experiments.

A Life Sentence Imposed on a San Bernardino Murderer.

Immense Immigration to California from the Eastern States and Europe Predicted in the Near Future—Superintendent Hott on the Southern Boom.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—[Special.] A special to the Call from Washington says: "Representative Thompson had an interview with President Cleveland today regarding California offices. The President is anxious to fill all the Los Angeles positions as soon as possible with a Democrat, but has not yet determined whom he will appoint. It seems certain, however, that Sidney Lacey will not get the place."

VITICULTURAL.

Important Experiments to Be Made by the State Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—[Special.] In a short time the Viticultural Commission will institute an investigation to ascertain the effect of intense cold on wines after fermentation has ceased. The experiments will be under the direction of John H. Wheeler, chief executive officer, and will be similar to those carried on in France, but on a more extended scale. The result of the French experiments has been satisfactory. "Liquor is exposed to cold, produced artificially, if necessary, and it is then drawn off from the lees thus formed. The effect is almost exactly the same as that produced by fortifying, as far as quantity of alcohol is concerned, and after twenty-four hours' treatment the wine becomes clear and brilliant, and its flavor is greatly improved. The operation also kills the fermentation germs, and they are precipitated together with other heavy matter. Experiments will be begun at the earliest possible date."

LET THEM COME.

An Immense Immigration to This State Predicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—[Special.] C. H. Street, secretary and land officer of the Immigration Association of California, gives cogent reasons for his belief that immigration to California in the near future will be something surprising. Mr. Street spoke at some length in reference to this matter. "The fundamental consideration," said Mr. Street, "is that the whole State has become practically a great immigration bureau. The spirit of encouragement to immigration is thoroughly awake. It was only a few years ago that there was no immigration spirit in the State. Stock deals brought about such a state of mind that you could hardly find a man who was, just then, advising his friends in the East to come to California. Now it is just the reverse, and you will hardly find a man who is not ready to advise his friends to come here, if such friends have enough to keep them until they can look around and get a start. This change is something which certainly cannot be overlooked, for it indicates the faith of resident Californians in the future of the State, and that sort of thing is contagious. But this is only one of the causes existing which ought to result in largely increased immigration. Advertising agencies are at work making our resources known exactly as they are. This is our best move in California. Outsiders have, perhaps, little knowledge concerning the extent to which this has been done within a few years. The great factor in making our resources known has been, and will be, the excursion business from the East. It would be difficult to estimate the full effect of this. That business is annually growing. The excursionists are people of wealth and intelligence. They are coming annually now by thousands; many of them are building elegant winter houses for themselves in the State. They are accompanied by correspondents, regularly attached to eastern newspapers, and also those who volunteer their services. A great amount of information is sent out in this way, and the excursionists, writing home to their friends, exercise also a personal influence. The growth of the excursion business within a few years indicates what we may expect in the future. The work of our immigration association should not be overlooked. We have circulated much descriptive matter of our own publication, in addition to the publications of counties and railroads, which we have sent out. The publications have been forwarded to all parts of the world. The local papers all over the State have published special editions, descriptive of their various localities, and these we have forwarded by thousands. There are many elements at work in favor of the State, as you will see. I believe that the immigration next year will be very large, and the facts given are the basis for my belief, largely. I don't believe that I ever saw settlers so well satisfied as those who are in California. They get started here more easily than elsewhere. The climate is more favorable than elsewhere. There is a large inquiry for land from North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. There is some inquiry for large tracts of land. One man in San Bernardino recently wrote asking for information concerning a large tract of land available for colony purposes. He proposes to map out a town and farms after the pattern of Ontario, in San Bernardino county. He prefers Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo or Ventura counties as most likely, in his opinion, to colonize speedily. He asks for easy terms, and wishes to secure about 20,000 acres for the colony. I should say that there is at least 25 per cent more land inquiry this spring than last. Within about five years the Immigration Association has placed between 7000 and 8000 settlers in San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties alone. We have also placed in Shasta county in a short time—about five years—between 6000 and 7000 settlers. Altogether, as the result of the special work of the association, about 100,000 settlers have been placed in the public land in California in the past five years. We will feel the effect of sending a man to Europe. The people of the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, are from all directions looking

for a better home. A great many of them are looking for a better home in California, and settling there. One of the best of these is the State of California, and from all over the world in fact."

State School Superintendent Hott, who has just returned from a tour of the southern counties, was pleased to note that the educational "boom," well developed in all parts of the State, was in the South keeping pace with the progress in immigration and land matters. He visited the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego, and in every small town and every new settlement he saw a schoolhouse looming up in the center. In Riverside plans had just been completed for a school building to cost \$40,000. In little railroad towns of a few houses there was always a schoolhouse. It was a good sign, telling more truly of progress than all the combined efforts of land agents and brass-band booms.

Sentenced for Life.

SAN BERNARDINO, May 4.—[Special.] Callahan was sentenced to life imprisonment today for the murder of Ferris on March 28th.

THEIR FATE SEALED.

One Hundred and Fifty Miners Imprisoned in a Burning Mine—No Hope of Saving Them.

By Telegraph to The Times.

VICTORIA (B. C.), May 4.—[By the Associated Press.] A Nanaimo special to the Colonist says: "A terrible explosion occurred in No. 1 shaft of the Victoria Coal Company's mine a few minutes before 5 p.m. yesterday. There are supposed to be about 150 men in the mine. Little hopes of rescuing any more alive are entertained. A rescuing party went down, but were unable to do much, as they were overcome by the black damp and forced to return. One of the rescuing party, S. Hudson, died shortly after coming out. The mine is now on fire, and all the framework over the air-shaft is completely destroyed. A fire engine was brought out, well-manned, and has saved the adjoining building. The scene around the shaft is one of the most heartrending description. The grief of those who have husbands, brothers and relatives in the doomed mine is beyond portrayal. A special train with surgeons and supplies was sent at 2 o'clock this morning from Victoria."

VICTORIA (B. C.), May 4.—At 7:30 a.m. fifteen men, dead and alive, have been got out of the mine.

NO HOPE OF RESCUING THE MEN.

VICTORIA (B. C.), May 4.—A Nanaimo special to the Colonist at 1:30 says: "The calamity is as terrible as reported. A black plaid overspreads Nanaimo. Six whites are saved and one Chinaman. There is no hope for the 150 men now in the mine. Every effort is concentrated on extinguishing the fire."

FIGHTING THE FLAMES.

NANAIMO (B. C.), May 4.—All this day gangs of men have been engaged in strenuous efforts to subdue the flames in No. 1 shaft of the Victoria Coal Company, and at 1 p.m. it was thought they had the fire under control. Merryweather's steam fire engine is doing good work, pumping water from the harbor down the shaft. A hand fire engine has been taken down into the mine, where it is fighting the fire from the level. It is impossible to make an attempt to get into the imprisoned men until the fire is subdued, for by doing so it would drive the gas into the fire and cause a second disaster. There is but little hope of saving the men alive, but an effort will be made at the first possible moment to reach them. Over half the dead, injured and imprisoned men have wives and families to mourn their untimely end.

SOME OF THE VICTIMS.

Below are the names of the killed and injured and those now in the ill-fated mine: Dead: William Davis, John Linn, John Smith, William Craven, Frederick Matson, American railways of Wellsboro, Pa. were in the rescuing parties and died from the effects of after-damp. Seven Chinamen were brought up dead.

Injured: George Davis, John Jones, J. Smith, John Lynch and Jules Mitchell. Richard Gibson, the overman of the mine, miraculously escaped with a few cuts about his face.

BAD FOR BUSINESS.

How the Interstate Act Affects Trade with Canada.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The State Department has received and transmitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission a letter from the United States commercial agent at London, Ontario, relative to the effects of the Interstate Commerce Law on trade between the United States and Canada. The letter declares that since the law went into operation imports into Canada from the United States have greatly fallen off, and that England is securing the trade thus lost, owing to the inability of American shippers to know what the through rates are. The letter says: "A settlement must shortly be arrived at, or our commerce will receive such damage that it will take years to regain the lost trade and prestige which we now enjoy in this country. To exemplify: A case has just come under my notice of a Canadian merchant who tried to make a purchase of California goods, amounting to about \$10,000, but had to give it up, on account of the inability of American railways to make him a freight rate, and consequently purchased elsewhere; and in some cases where shipments have gone out the rates have been so much higher than before the passage of the bill that they have absorbed all the profit and discouraged shippers from repeating their consignments."

Want Their Vessel Released.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—L. N. Hardy & Co., owners of the schooner Santa Diego, which was seized in Bering Sea last year, have received from Washington a copy of a brief filed with President Cleveland by their attorney, Mr. Evans, and also a letter from Mr. Evans, in which he states that British vessels which were seized about the same time have been released, as a result of diplomatic correspondence.

United Labor Defeated.

TACOMA (Wash.), May 4.—The municipal election occurred yesterday. The Republicans and Democrats fused to defeat the United Labor party, which carried the city last year. The Fusion ticket, called the Citizens' ticket, swept the field, defeating the United Labor ticket by an overwhelming majority. The Mayor-elect and a majority of the Common Council are Republicans.

Gov. Bartlett's Appointments.

SACRAMENTO, May 4.—Gov. Bartlett today appointed J. A. Filcher Prison Director, vice W. C. Hendricks, resigned, and W. C. Bartlett trustee of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, vice Rogers, resigned. Gov. Bartlett has appointed the following notaries public: Lafayette Gill, San Diego; A. Leslie, Santa Barbara.

How Hawaiian Majesty at White House.

Express Messenger Fotheringham's Ship Through the Law's Meshes.

Bob Ingersoll Rises to Refute a Charge of Lying.

Summary of the Report of the Atchison Board to Be Submitted at the Coming Meeting of Stockholders—How the System Has Been Developed.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Queen Kapiolani, Princess Likelike and the members of their suite called at the White House today and paid their respects to the President and Mrs. Cleveland. They were met at the main entrance by Secretary Bayard and Assistant Secretary Adee, and escorted to the blue parlor, where the President and Mrs. Cleveland awaited them. The room had been decorated for the occasion with palms, ferns and flowers, and the adjoining parlors were similarly adorned. The Queen was presented to the President and Mrs. Cleveland by Secretary Bayard, and the other members of the party were presented by the Hawaiian Minister. The reception was rather informal in character. No set speeches were made, and the visit, which lasted about fifteen minutes, was devoted to general conversation. After the reception the Queen and party returned to their hotel, and the afternoon to receiving official callers.

NO JURISDICTION.

Express Messenger Fotheringham's Case Dismissed.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The trial of Express Messenger David S. Fotheringham was resumed in the Criminal Court today. Conductor Spengle was recalled and testified that the messenger was tied to a chair, and when he released his limbs were numb. He said that Fotheringham told him that he heard a knocking at the door when the train stopped at Mineka, and did not respond because at that time the robber covered him with a revolver. The defense brought out the fact that the messenger was compelled to accept passengers in the express car on the orders of his superior. The conductor's testimony showed that the robbery was not committed in the train, but on the ground, and that the messenger was not out of court. Judge Normie gave it as his opinion that the robbery did not occur in this city, and, consequently, that it was out of the jurisdiction of his court, and accordingly the case was dismissed. The case will now be carried to the St. Louis County Court.

THE ATCHISON.

Important Progress to Be Reported to the Stockholders.

BOSTON, May 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The annual report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which will be ready for the stockholders on Thursday, will be an unusually interesting document, containing much valuable information in relation to proposed extensions. The Atchison has laid out for itself extensive new fields of construction toward the West and Southwest, leaving a line to the central part of the Kansas extension to be built across the prairies of Western Kansas and Western Colorado for from 300 to 405 miles to Colorado Springs. This line parallels for some distance the Kansas division of the Union Pacific, running between that road and the main line of the Atchison at Pueblo; but the biggest surprise of all is that from Kivins, one of the terminals of the Southern Kansas, in the Indian Territory, a line is proposed across the Indian Territory and Northwestern Texas, over the Llano Estacado and southward to a new Mexico, almost in a line to El Paso. The prospective line, which is at least 600 miles long, will effect a saving of more than that distance in passing from Missouri River points to the Mexican frontier. The line will be a great saving of time and money, and will give the Atchison a new independent line from Southern Kansas, connecting with the Atlantic and Pacific, and another, by all odds the shortest, transcontinental route.

INGERSOLL BOILS OVER.

The Eloquent Bob Reverts the Charge of Being a Liar.

NEW YORK, May 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The latest proceedings in the litigation over the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company are rather sensational. The matter of the motion of Townsend Cox and Townsend Cox, Jr., came on today to have the sale of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company to Edward S. Stokes set aside, on the ground that he bought in behalf of a reorganization committee, instead of on his own behalf. Messrs. Cox owned \$73,000 of the mortgage bonds of the Bankers and Merchants' Company, which was in the hands of the reorganization committee, composed of Dwight Townsend, John Anderson, George Turnbull and Edward Salinger. Stokes bought the company's stock in for \$200,000. Messrs. Cox sued Stokes and members of the committee, claiming as above, and that the committee members were false to their trust and acted contrary to the powers of their appointment, and declared that Stokes was guilty of fraud in selling to Stokes more property than he was entitled to. William Guthridge appeared for Messrs. Cox and Col. R. G. Ingersoll for the defendant. Guthridge told his side of the story. He was counsel for the reorganization committee until about the time of the sale. He said that he severed his connection with the committee two days prior to the sale, because his conscience would not permit him to continue as its counsel. The committee, however, retained its counsel until two days after the sale. Guthridge says he protested against the sale and fought against it from its inception to the end. The affidavits of Edward Landerbach, John Anderson, Dwight Townsend and Ingersoll were presented. They declare that Guthridge assented to the plan. Guthridge jumped to his feet on the presentation of these affidavits, and declared them all perjured, and said that Col. Ingersoll knew it.

Ingersoll said he regretted that Guthridge had taken upon himself to say that all these gentlemen had perjured themselves, and that he (Ingersoll) knew they were false. Such a statement coming from Guthridge, or any one else, placed that man instantly below the men who endeavored to do honest and honorable things. He continued: "Now I tell the court that I believe you (Guthridge) were acting corruptly in behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company in all these proceedings. I regret any one should say that I know these affidavits were false, and that these men are liars. We will see who is the liar." The Colonel then asked for time to prepare affidavits, and the matter closed.

Later Accounts of the Shakes Down South.

Mountains Bent and Tall Peaks Sunk Out of Sight.

Volcanoes Suddenly Burst Forth in Arizona and Mexico.

Great Alarm in the Cities Nearest to the Mountainous Region, but No Serious Damage Reported—Later Shakes at Nogales and El Paso.

By Telegram to The Times.

REXSON (Ariz.), May 4.—[By the Associated Press.] A sensation was created here at 5 p.m. yesterday by a severe earthquake. Minor shocks were felt at intervals far into the night. Great excitement existed, and everybody rushed from their places of business and homes. A Southern Pacific engine on a turntable was moved forward and backward with the brakes set. A party just in from the vicinity of San Pedro River reported the ground opening about six inches, and water rising in places that were before perfectly dry. Smoke was noticed about 5 o'clock, which appeared to be the neighborhood of Whetstone Mountains, eight miles from here. Some say it is a volcano, and as nothing is known of this region, the greatest surprise and curiosity exist. Several buildings in the city were materially damaged by serious cracks, and losses are estimated on each at from \$200 to \$1000. W. W. Baldwin, who owns the most costly buildings, sustains a loss of about \$1000.

ANOTHER VOLCANO AND MORE SHAKES.

REXSON (Ariz.), May 4.—The volcanic eruption is pronounced genuine in the Whetstone Mountains. Parties in on the train last night report that fire was seen coming forth from the mountains. Lava and smoke can be seen from the streets of Rexson, nearly twenty miles from the disturbance. No one has yet personally inspected the marvelous discovery, but parties are arranging to go there in private conveyances, when particulars will be learned. At first it was thought to be woods on fire, but the constancy of the burning and the appearance at night indicate that it is a volcano. Authentic news, this morning, was received by Wilcox that another volcano has made its appearance in Winchester Mountain, about forty-five miles from here. Six distinct shocks of earthquake have been felt here since this morning.

THE MOUNTAIN SHAKES.

TUCSON (Ariz.), May 4.—An earthquake occurred here at 3:13 p.m. yesterday. No one was injured. Considerable damage was done to buildings. Goods were thrown from the shelves of stores, and many houses were cracked. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling sound. Many clocks stopped in the city, and the entire population fled to the streets, terror-stricken. The earthquake cupola swayed like the mast of a ship in a turbulent sea, and the building seemed as though it were slipping.

When the shock struck Santa Catalina Mountain great slices were torn from its sides and thrown to its base. A volume of dust rose above its crest. It was believed for some time that a volcano had burst out of the crest of the mountain. One towering peak, known as Old Castle, a prominent landmark from Tucson, has entirely disappeared. The extent of the damage cannot be told for several days. This was the first earthquake ever experienced in Tucson. The public school building rocked to and fro like a cradle, and some of the plastering fell, creating confusion among the scholars. The curling smoke was plainly visible. All last night the fires were intermittent, bursting into bright light and then apparently dying down, only to burst out again. The true state of affairs is not known here, yet a private telegram from Ft. Huachuca this morning it was learned that Gen. Forsyth, commanding the post, would head an investigating expedition. Advice from Pantano, Total Wreck, Crittenden, Globe and elsewhere show that the earthquake has been general throughout Southern Arizona. In Tucson, while no serious damage was done, there is no part of the city but what shows its effects. It will be some time before the full effect of the earthquake in Santa Catalina Mountains can be learned, as the range is one of the most rugged and difficult of access in the Territory.

A VOLCANO IN ACTIVE OPERATION.

TUCSON (Ariz.), May 4.—It is believed that a volcano is in active operation in the San José Mountains, or on the border of Sonora, about seventy-five miles southwest of here. Yesterday afternoon the curling smoke was plainly visible. All last night the fires were intermittent, bursting into bright light and then apparently dying down, only to burst out again. The true state of affairs is not known here, yet a private telegram from Ft. Huachuca this morning it was learned that Gen. Forsyth, commanding the post, would head an investigating expedition. Advice from Pantano, Total Wreck, Crittenden, Globe and elsewhere show that the earthquake has been general throughout Southern Arizona. In Tucson, while no serious damage was done, there is no part of the city but what shows its effects. It will be some time before the full effect of the earthquake in Santa Catalina Mountains can be learned, as the range is one of the most rugged and difficult of access in the Territory.

A LAKE NEAR TOMBSTONE DRIED UP.

TOMBSTONE (Ariz.), May 4.—Several shocks of earthquake occurred yesterday about 3 p.m., and the shake continued furiously for thirty seconds. This is the first occurrence of this kind experienced in this Territory for twenty years. Windows were broken, buildings cracked and injured, but no person was hurt. A lake covering an acre of ground was completely dried up in twenty minutes. The embankments along the New Mexico and Arizona Railway were moved from their former positions in many instances as much as twelve inches.

A CLIFF FALLS.

GUAYMAS (Mexico), May 4.—At 3:45 p.m. yesterday two earthquakes were felt here, with short intervals between, lasting altogether a few seconds. The direction was east and west. No damage is reported so far. All the clocks stopped running. Similar shocks were felt along the line of the Sonora Railway. The following is from the agent at Torres Station: "One minute after the first quivering sensation the highest cliff of the Chivato Mountain fell, causing a cloud of dust to rise like smoke from the explosion of a large amount of powder. From the station it had the appearance of a volcanic eruption."

Shocks at Eures and Alamos were also felt and at Maoria, Sinaloa. The only damage was to a church and several houses which cracked at Eures. A portion of the western side of Cape Haro, at the entrance of Guaymas Bay, fell into the gulf. The lighthouse was uninjured.

AT NOGALES.

NOGALES (Ariz.), May 4.—The first earthquake ever experienced in this place occurred yesterday afternoon, lasting about one minute. Buildings trembled and people rushed into the streets. The excitement for a time was intense. The railroad agent at Torres, Sonora, reports that the highest cliff of the Chivato Mountain fell, causing a cloud of dust to rise like smoke from the explosion of a large amount of powder. From the station it had the appearance of a volcanic eruption.

REXSON (Ariz.), May 4.—Besides the big

WATER IN BLOOD.

Tulare Farmers Offer Armed Resistance.

To the Enforcement of a Court Decree Against Irrigation.

Three Suspected Men Jailed at Tucson for Train Robbery.

The Chasque Question at San Jose Partly Settled by a Fine, Which Relieves Chasque of a Lien—Which Relieves Chasque of a Lien—Which Relieves Chasque of a Lien.

By Telegram to The Times.

SELMA, May 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Today the board of directors of the Fowler switch canal and the Centerville and Kingsburg canals went to the head-gates of their respective ditches to shut off the water in compliance with the order of the Superior Court of Tulare county. At the Fowler switch gate about forty men were found drawn up in line on the banks of the canal and across it. They were all disguised with barley sacks over their heads, and had their clothes turned wrong side out. They were armed with guns and pistols. Mr. Tucker, president of the company, asked what they were doing there, and was told that they had taken possession of the canal and intended to run the water. At the Centerville and Kingsburg ditch about seventy men, similarly armed and disguised, were found, who said that they were there to save the bread for their children. The directors could get no other reply from the men, who, after the talking, fired twenty or thirty shots in the air, and ordered the directors to leave, which they did. The water has been out of the canals for some time, and many of the farmers in the southwestern part of the county are getting desperate. They are supposed to be the ones who now hold forcible possession of the ditches.

A BIG BLAZE.

San Jose's Chinatown Reduced to Ashes—Loss \$75,000.

SAN JOSE, May 4.—[By the Associated Press.] At 8 o'clock this afternoon fire was discovered in Chinatown. An alarm was sent in and in a few minutes the entire fire department was on the scene. The buildings were all old and of an inflammable material. The fire spread rapidly, and by 9 o'clock the entire district, with the exception of a lodging-house and theater fronting on San Fernando street, was destroyed. The fire department directed its efforts to saving the property adjoining, and the work was done in such manner as to call forth praise on all sides. The burned district was bounded on the north by San Fernando street and on the west by Market street. It ran half-way through to First street and nearly through to San Antonio street. The buildings on First street are principally fire-brick structures and are occupied as business houses. It required the greatest efforts to keep off the flames, but it was done so well that not over \$300 damage was sustained outside of Chinatown. The loss to Chinamen and owners of property is about \$75,000; insurance \$40,000.

THE TRAIN ROBBERS.

The Men Arrested and Jailed on Suspicion.

REXSON (Ariz.), May 4.—[By the Associated Press.] United States Marshal Meade passed through here last night having in his charge James Barrett and two others named Swain and McCusick, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Papago Station train robbery. Barrett was formerly a railroad man, but lately has been a saloonist and gambler. McCusick is Barrett's partner. Swain is a discharged fireman, formerly employed on the Southern Pacific road. All were arrested at St. Bowie, where Barrett and McCusick keep a saloon. TUCSON (Ariz.), May 4.—James Barrett, A. McCusick and W. M. Swain, the three men arrested at Bowie Station for complicity in the railroad robbery, are now in jail here. They are generally known as hard cases. On this knowledge they were arrested, but as far as can be learned nothing has been discovered that in any way connects them with the crime for which they have been arrested.

Killed by a Premature Blast.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), May 4.—Men working

on the Good Water extension of the Georgia Central Railway bring news of a frightful accident on that road in the Coosa tunnel. One white and seventeen negroes were at work in the tunnel when a blast prematurely exploded with terrific force. Twelve out of the eighteen were killed. Five bodies have been recovered. The white man escaped death.

Fire at Meeting.

REDDING, May 4.—Fire occurred here this

morning in the saloon owned by Harry Hill. The barber shop next door, restaurant and another saloon were destroyed. The fire was incendiary. Loss, about \$6000, with an insurance of about \$3000.

Only \$1.

Grand excursion to Magnolia. Auction sale

Friday, May 6th. Trains leave at 8:30 a.m. from Commercial street, and 8:45 a.m. from Union-street depots. Read advertisement and come. You won't be sorry. Tickets can be had at office of A. L. Teale, room 8, No. 10 Court street, Ben E. Ward, 4 Court street, and to the Southern Pacific Company.

Be Sure.

To attend the grand credit auction sale today

of the Steneman tract, between Alhambra and the Raymond Hotel. The train will leave the Union Depot at 9:25 a.m. Round-trip tickets, including lunch, only 25 cents. The sale will be held by the Los Angeles Land Bureau, Easton & Eldridge, auctioneers.

Jefferson-street Tract.

Two lots in this beautiful tract for sale, as the owner is leaving the city. The division of the property takes place on the 14th inst. Apply to the Southern California Land Company, Baker block.

The Boom Has Come.

And come to stay on the Brockton Colony lands on the Corcoran ranch. Join the procession at California Land and Investment Association, 29, 30, 31, 32, Newell block, corner Main and Second.

Notary Public and Commissioner

For New York State and Arizona Territory. G. A. Dobinson, 41 North Spring street.

Improvements.

The steady sale of lots in the town of Burbank continues. Mr. L. T. Garney and P. W. Mathews have contracted with Mr. E. W. Mathews for four fine buildings, to be commenced at once, and completed inside of ninety days. Also a contract for a fine double story, costing a number of thousand dollars, for Mr. E. W. Mathews. Mr. J. J. Denny, surveyor, O. W. King, W. B. Goucher and E. E. Hall will also let their contracts for fine buildings at once.

DEATHS.

DENISON—At 429 Buena Vista street, at 1:40 this morning, L. M. Denison.

BUSINESS TOPICS.

The Best Savings Bank, "The Rosecrans Trust."

Owing to the large sales and great demand,

the prices of lots in Burbank will soon be advanced again, as the buildings, improvements and location justifies double the present prices, which are still lower than any surrounding towns of not half the advantages or importance as a suburban foothill home to Los Angeles. Its commanding view from the through line of railroad, only fifteen minutes ride, is second to none in Southern California.

Half-acre Lots, \$160.

No interest, \$10 monthly installments—half-acre lots. Pure artesian water, splendid soil, level surrounding that of Pasadena, and on a level avenue from the city, without hill or ravine, flooded river or rocky cañon to obstruct the drive. Obtain maps of the Southern California Land Company, Baker block.

Don't Miss It.

Grand excursion to "Magnolia" auction sale, Friday, May 6th. Trains leave at 8:30 a.m. from Commercial street, and 8:45 a.m. from Union-street depots. Read advertisement and come. You won't be sorry. Tickets can be had at office of A. L. Teale, room 8, No. 10 Court street, Ben E. Ward, 4 Court street, and to the Southern Pacific Company.

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Grand Excursion.

Auction sale of lots in "Magnolia," Friday,

May 6th. Trains leave Commercial street at 8:30 a.m., and Union street at 8:45 a.m. Only \$1 round trip. Tickets can be had at office of A. L. Teale, room 8, No. 10 Court street, Ben E. Ward, 4 Court street, and to the Southern Pacific Company. See advertisement.

"The Here of Plenty."

"Abundant" is the place where the Horn of Plenty was invented. For sale, for a few days, a choice 25-ACRE TRACT in Azusa, at a bargain. Apply to L. H. Whitson, Chicago and California Land Company, 30 S. Spring st.

\$50 Lots.

They are going fast and will soon be all gone. Carriages leave our office every day for the tract. Rosecrans Improvement Company, Rooms 8 and 9, Wilson block.

Secure One at Once.

Without interest, in monthly payments of \$10, lots in South Los Angeles. Obtain maps at the salesroom of Southern California Land Company, Baker block.

Gardens.

Ten miles from Los Angeles, offers better inducements for investments than elsewhere. For particulars inquire of Pomerooy & Gates, 18 Court street.

Derbark.

Lots are selling as fast as contracts can be made out, in the town of Burbank, owing to its many advantages and improvements. The office of the company is about completed. The fine hotel is well under way, water is being distributed over the entire tract, and the rate of sale is being reduced to 60 cents round trip, commencing next week, when all lots left unsold will be advanced \$50 each.

Back Again.

After two months' vacation we notice that A. J. Colton has again resumed his former position as foreman of the foundry at the Baker Iron Works.

In Their New Quarters.

Crandall, Crow & Co. are now at 125 and 126 West First street, with full line of stoves, mantels and grates.

The Famous little infants' shoes for 10c.

Real Estate.

WANTED.

From \$10,000 to \$15,000 on Mortgage,

OR—

A FIRST-CLASS OFFICE PROPERTY,

NEAR THE CITY.

Address, stating the lowest rates of interest.

POSTOFFICE BOX 96,

LOS ANGELES : : : CALIFORNIA.

H. C. HOBSON,

—DEALER IN—

SAN LUIS OBISPO AND

SANTA BARBARA LANDS.

Particular attention paid to parties seeking information regarding lands in these counties.

CITY LOTS AND LARGE TRACTS A SPECIALTY.

OFFICES:

San Luis Obispo, Cal., Higuera st., near Chorro. Manager, H. C. HOBSON.

Santa Maria, Cal., over the Postoffice. Managers, JESS HOBSON, L. K. MORTON.

FULTON WELLS.

180 ACRES ADJOINING THE NEW TOWN

At the above place.

\$800 per acre has been refused only a few days ago for land near this place. Owner prefers to sell only 80 acres at \$400 per acre. Terms easy.

BEN E. WARD,

4 Court street.

CEMENT!

LOS ANGELES

STORAGE, COMMISSION AND LUMBER CO.

San Pedro Street, near Third.

Offer dealers and consumers the best brands of English Portland cement, "White Iron," or "Knight," or "Walled," per bbl. \$3.50. Special rates on carload lots or large quantities. Also agents for

TEHACHAPI LIME,

the best lime in the market, which we offer at special prices upon application.

H. HILLER, Manager.

230

FOR SALE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

171-5250—Lot 2430 on Twelfth st.; good

172-5120—Lot on Tenth st.; bargain.

173-5170—House and lot near Main st.

174-5180—Lot on Grand ave.; cheap.

175-5200—Lots in Fairmount and Jordon tracts.

176-5210—Lot on Eleventh st.

177-5220—Lot on Eleventh st.

178-5230—Lot on Eleventh st.

179-5240—Lot on Eleventh st.

180-5250—Lot on Eleventh st.

181-5260—Lot on Eleventh st.

182-5270—Lot on Eleventh st.

183-5280—Lot on Eleventh st.

184-5290—Lot on Eleventh st.

185-5300—Lot on Eleventh st.

186-5310—Lot on Eleventh st.

187-5320—Lot on Eleventh st.

188-5330—Lot on Eleventh st.

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192-5370—Lot on Eleventh st.

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194-5390—Lot on Eleventh st.

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244-5890—Lot on Eleventh st.

245-5900—Lot on Eleventh st.

246-5910—Lot on Eleventh st.

247-5920—Lot

MOST IMPORTANT.
BOARD OF TRADE ON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.
Harvest and Practical Session on the Subject of a Rolling-Mill and Nail Factory—Committee Appointed to See to the Matter.

There was a well-attended meeting in the Board of Trade rooms last evening to consider the proposed erection of a rolling-mill and a nail factory in this immediate vicinity. S. B. Lewis, vice-president of the board, presided, and stated the object of the assembly.

Secretary Lawrence read a letter from Herbert H. Swift, of Oakland, inquiring about the project, and later a telegram asking to have sixty-five shares of stock reserved for himself and a Mr. Sheldon. Also a letter from John Bryson, offering to take \$10,000 or more of the stock.

Mr. Clapp, being called upon, said that he had looked over the ground pretty thoroughly in this region and was satisfied, as were others with whom he had conversed, that there was a good field for the enterprise here. He stated that he had prepared figures to show the cost of a plant and the profits that might be expected to accrue from the industry; further, that he was now superintendent of the Jackson Mill Factory in Oakland, and hence was not precluded to come here, but he had thought by so doing that he could better his financial condition, and that there was a fine opportunity for an iron manufacturing industry in Southern California. He stated that he had received an offer of land in fee and free water for ten years to come to Oregon City. [The secretary read the letter from the Oregon Board of Trade making the offer.] That 75,000 kegs of nails were imported into Portland last year. By inquiry, he had learned that this place sold about 100,000 kegs per annum. He then presented a table of figures, showing the cost of production and profits to be expected from the investment that would be necessary. The cost of the nail factory, rolling-mill, storehouses, etc., would amount to \$12,000. Mr. Clapp stated that what he desired of the citizens here was to form a stock company and subscribe the means necessary to put in a plant. He had not asked any one to do this, and Mr. Bryson's offer was voluntary.

Mr. Stearns was of the opinion that there was no place in the United States where there was a better opportunity for starting manufacturing industries, or where they were more needed, than here.

M. L. Wicks spoke in relation to the subject, and the convenient sources of supply of iron to provide the material for running such a factory. He was of the opinion that Los Angeles must, sooner or later, have manufacturing facilities to make it a permanently prosperous city. He said the supply of iron ore in this county was as rich as that of Alabama, which was creating a factory in that State and building large cities with marvelous rapidity.

John I. Redick gave the experience of Omaha in the line of growth and manufacturing industries, saying that the city owed a great deal, if not all, of its permanent prosperity to the establishment and maintenance of such enterprises. He inquired the remarks of Mr. Wicks in regard to our natural advantages, and thought the wealthy men of Los Angeles should wake up to the necessity of starting such industries here and use their wealth to build up the city before they passed in their checks, because they could not take it with them.

Mr. Woods, who has been recently engaged in similar business in the East, gave his experience, and said that he would do anything in his power to assist such an enterprise, because he knew from personal knowledge how valuable such plants had been to their projectors and the communities where they were located. He thought no other city possessed better advantages than this for a rolling-mill and nail factory.

Messrs. R. McGarvin, M. A. Newmark and Putnam spoke favorably of the project. Mr. Germain made a motion that a committee of five be appointed to canvass for subscriptions to stock to establish a rolling-mill and nail factory, and offered to take \$1000 worth of stock. Carried.

The chairman appointed as such committee Messrs. C. C. Reynolds, William Lacy, M. L. Wicks, M. A. Newmark, A. L. Bath, J. I. Redick, John Bryson, Joseph Schoder. They met at 7:30 this evening at the Board of Trade rooms.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to give the committee an opportunity to meet for preliminary work—such as laying districts to canvass, and other details. The meeting was very businesslike and unanimous in the opinion that such industries as the one contemplated would be of great advantage to this section, and sooner or later must be a necessity to make a large and substantial city here.

Mr. Reynolds moved to increase the committee to ten. The following were added: A. Haas, J. Bryson, J. I. Redick, E. E. Candall, J. Schoder.

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Number 1—Specialty today in our dress goods department, we offer a rare and desirable material, which we have secured from abroad. It will be made summer dress at \$2.50 a yard. Every yard of this material is worth \$2.50. We have in our stock a few yards of this material. This is one of the few specialties which we offer during the summer, and we advise those desiring to secure it to do so at once.

Number 2—In our dress goods department, we offer a rare and desirable material, which we have secured from abroad. It will be made summer dress at \$2.50 a yard. Every yard of this material is worth \$2.50. We have in our stock a few yards of this material. This is one of the few specialties which we offer during the summer, and we advise those desiring to secure it to do so at once.

Number 3—In our dress goods department, we offer a rare and desirable material, which we have secured from abroad. It will be made summer dress at \$2.50 a yard. Every yard of this material is worth \$2.50. We have in our stock a few yards of this material. This is one of the few specialties which we offer during the summer, and we advise those desiring to secure it to do so at once.

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Number 13—In our dress goods department, we offer a rare and desirable material, which we have secured from abroad. It will be made summer dress at \$2.50 a yard. Every yard of this material is worth \$2.50. We have in our stock a few yards of this material. This is one of the few specialties which we offer during the summer, and we advise those desiring to secure it to do so at once.

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READY-MADE
LAWN SUITS.

READY-MADE
CAMBRIC SUITS.

READY-MADE
SATEEN SUITS.

H. MOSGROVE & CO.
CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION

To their new spring stock of **READY-MADE** Wash Suits, at remarkably low prices.

White Lawn Suits for.....\$3.50
White Emb'd Lawn Suits for.....\$5.00
Percale Suits for.....\$2.50
Cambric Suits for.....\$5.00
Sateen Suits for.....\$7.50 to \$10.00

JERSEYS!
Just opened, our new spring stock of Jerseys at unusually low prices.

100 doz. all-wool, coat-back Jersey for.....\$1.00 each
100 doz. all-wool, coat-back, tailor-finished Jerseys, in black, garnet, navy, seal-green, cardinal and tan, for.....\$1.50 each

SPECIAL
The latest Eastern craze, the new seaside Jersey, in all the leading colors in stripes and checks, something very novel and entirely new, at \$2.50 each. These goods to be had only from

H. MOSGROVE & CO.,
—THE LEADING—
Cloak and Suit House,

21 South Spring Street,
Adjoining the Nadeau Hotel.

Furnishing Goods.

EAGLESON & CO.,
50 North Spring St.,

SPRING NOVELTIES IN
Light-weight Underwear,

FANCY
SHIRTS!

Hosiery,
Neckwear,
Collars and Cuffs,
Etc., Etc.

PRICES LOW.

EAGLESON & CO.,
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Auction Sale!

WITHOUT RESERVE,
—OF THE—

GOV. STONEMAN TRACT!

On Thursday, May 3, 1887,

A Special Excursion Train
Will Leave Los Angeles,
9:25 a.m. from Union Depot.

FOR ALHAMBRA!

Where street cars and conveyances will be in waiting to convey parties to the place of sale. The street railroad from Alhambra to the Raymond Hotel and Pasadena runs through this beautiful property. For occupation or speculation it is unsurpassed.

Fare for the Round Trip, Including a Fine Lunch on the Grounds, 25 Cents.

200 Choice Lots Will be Sold
WITHOUT RESERVE, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Streets all in order. Taxes will be paid up to June, 1888. Terms of sale, one-third cash, balance in six and twelve months. Interest on deferred payments 8 per cent. per annum.

An Ample Water Supply.
Pipes will pass in front of every lot.

—FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS INQUIRE OF THE—
LOS ANGELES LAND BUREAU,
NO. 20 WEST FIRST STREET.
Geo. W. Frink, President. Easton & Eldridge, Auctioneers.

Medical.
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

This has been demonstrated in thousands of cases treated by
DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS,
No. 275 North Main Street,
LOS ANGELES.

With his new system of Medicated Inhalations combined with proper constitutional remedies for the cure of Consumption, blood, city of California, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

Over 15,000 cases treated during the past 30 years, for some form of head, throat or lung trouble.

The following is a sample of hundreds of flattering testimonials given:

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Sept. 24, 1886.
DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS:
DEAR SIR—I have been contemplating for some time past making a statement of my case and the benefit I have derived from your treatment, remembering how glad I would have been could I have seen something of the kind from a person in the city to whom I could have referred. When I first came to Los Angeles from my home in New York State, I had been suffering for several years with various physicians in the East pronounced "chronic ulcerated pharyngitis." I spent considerable time at the Clifton Sanatorium, and employed the best medical skill I could find, all without any permanent benefit. I have derived from your treatment, remembering how glad I would have been could I have seen something of the kind from a person in the city to whom I could have referred. When I first came to Los Angeles from my home in New York State, I had been suffering for several years with various physicians in the East pronounced "chronic ulcerated pharyngitis." 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OUR NEIGHBORS.

Riverside.
NEW PIPE-ORGAN—CLASSICAL CONCERT—CHURCH DEDICATED FREE OF DEBT.

RIVERSIDE, May 4.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The new church now approaching completion for the Congregationalists of Riverside is rapidly approaching completion. The congregation assembled yesterday for the first time in its vestry. It was expected that the society would be compelled to dedicate it with a debt of about \$8000; but at a church meeting on Saturday, at which there were barely a dozen present, over \$6500 in money was raised to wipe out the debt, and the probability is that the remaining amount will be subscribed today. This is most gratifying, and could hardly have been accomplished but for the increase in values in property in Riverside, which, within a few months have made several of its members independent. This church contains the only pipe-organ in San Bernardino, and it is a very fine instrument. It was made by George S. Hutchings, of Boston, and cost about \$2000.

A concert in aid of the organ fund will take place in the new edifice on Friday evening next. Mr. John A. Preston, the distinguished organist of St. Paul's Church, Boston, will preside at the organ, and will be assisted by Mrs. C. G. Hurd, Mr. Roswell Hart and other prominent local talent. The programme, while sufficiently classical to suit the taste of cultivated musicians, will yet prove pleasing to the masses. The indications are that the building will be jammed.

Tracklaying will commence toward Anaheim today on the Riverside and Los Angeles road. This statement has been made before, but, as the little folks say, the statement is "truly honest" this time.

South Riverside and Rincon, the new towns south of Riverside, are being boomed for all they are worth on the strength of the railroad movements. Although not so extensively advertised, property at East Riverside is selling rapidly. The Iowa syndicate last week selling its last acre there. In the older portion of town sales are frequent at big figures, and profits made such as almost to stagger a conservative like WALLACE.

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.

"Owen Hotspur" Criticizes Rev. Mr. Birdsall.

LOS ANGELES, May 1.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] The Rev. Elias Birdsall, rector of St. Paul's, in this city, is reported in last Monday's TIMES to have preached on the 22d chapter, 23d verse, of St. John's Gospel, which he quoted thus: "Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted, etc." The original word in the Greek is rendered "forgive" forty-seven times in the authorized version of the New Testament. And we are curious to know what pious motive induced Mr. Birdsall to change "forgive" into "remit" in this one passage, especially as the word "remit" is never used elsewhere in the authorized version of either the Old or New Testament; and the Protestant revisions of King James's version have translated the Greek original word "forgive" in the text quoted by Mr. Birdsall. Can it be that the reverend rector of St. Paul's considered the word "remit" the more Saxon or the less Catholic term? Would "Whosoever sins ye shall forgive," etc., suggest too clearly the power given to priests of pardoning sins? The preacher is reported to have "utterly repudiated the Roman Catholic doctrine of confession, which originated about the year 1215 in the Council of Lateran." And to prove his assertion he quotes the canon of that council, which obliges the faithful of either sex (both sexes the preacher ought to have translated "utriusque") "to confess their sins at least once a year." He argues that the practice of confession originated in the year 1215, because the Council of Lateran, convened in the same year, first called confession a "sacrament." As well might he contend that belief in the divinity of Christ originated with the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, because the 318 bishops assembled there defined that Christ our Lord is consubstantial with his Father. In what previous council was consubstantial applied to Christ? Does a new name necessarily suppose a new dogma? If so, the belief in the Blessed Trinity must have originated with that term, and Protestantism must be no older than the Diet of Spire, where the term originated. Mr. Birdsall, I'm sure, would "utterly repudiate" such a conclusion, for Moore, in his "Irish Gentleman in Search of Religion," has traced Rector Birdsall's odious system up to Simon Magus. The preacher of St. Paul's would much oblige us by quoting the canon of the Council of Lateran, or of any other council which calls "confession" a sacrament. The preacher ought to know that the Council of penance, as any of our catechisms might teach him. He further alleges without any proof that "the Roman Catholic Church attributes the remission or forgiveness of sins to pilgrimages made to certain places—even by impenitent sinners—and to certain prayers recited a certain number of times!" Let me assure the preacher that the Catholic Church "utterly repudiates" such doctrine, and that, on the contrary, she teaches, and has always taught, "without reparation of the injury done to any person's character, or restitution of property which one has unjustly taken from his neighbor, when such reparation or restitution is possible. Forgiveness is beyond the reach of any priest, prelate or pope." So that if Mr. Birdsall were a Catholic, and bore such false testimony against Protestants as he has borne in last Sunday's discourse against the Catholic Church, he might make pilgrimages to Jerusalem, the tomb of Saints Peter and Paul, or St. James, the Apostle of Spain, in Compostella. He might recite during his pilgrimage "a certain number of prayers," an indefinite number of terms, yet without making reparation, without retracting the unfounded charges launched from his pulpit against Protestants or any other sect. No priest, prelate or pope could solve him, for, in the words of St. Augustine, "there is no absolution without restitution or reparation of injured character when such reparation or

restitution is possible." Now, it is possible for Mr. Birdsall to make the requisite reparation by looking into any Catholic catechism, which clearly teaches the necessity of sorrow for one's sins, satisfaction for the same and a firm resolution of sinning no more. Should he, however, not choose to take our word, or consult our catechism, let me refer him to John Calvin, who admits the far higher antiquity of confession to the reign of Decius, a thousand years higher than Mr. Birdsall; or to Voltaire, who admits its divine institution. Let me refer him to his own co-religionists—Crotius and Leibnitz—the lights of Holland and Germany—on the inestimable benefits of the confessional to society. Let me refer him to the Anglican Bishop of Montague, who says: "Private confession is a very ancient practice in the church. Priests have power, not only to pronounce, but to give remission of sins; it is the doctrine of the prayer-book (Book of Common Prayer 'Visitation of the Sick') justifiable, therefore, being the practice of the Church of England." I am prepared to give similar extracts from the most eminent prelates of the Anglican church, such as Bishops Sparrow, Jeremy Taylor, Andrews and Chillingworth, the champion of Protestantism. Archbishop Laud was confessor to the Duke of Buckingham, and Bishop Morley to the Duchess of York. Yours respectfully,

OWEN HOTSPUR.

The "Hep Minister."

At an island on the coast of Maine, which is much resorted to, there is an esteemed local clergyman who is known to the summer residents, nearly all of whom are Bostonians, as the "hep minister." This is by reason of his telling, in season and out of season, a certain story which queerly illustrates the idea of faith.

"I preached a sermon one Sunday," the good minister will say, "on the doctrine of faith, in which I taught my hearers the good Christian doctrine that all things may be brought about by faith, instructing them that faith is the evidence of things not seen, the substance of things hoped for. There was a farmer's wife in the congregation who was greatly edified by the sermon, and came to me and told me that she now understood just what faith was."

"Next Sunday morning I overtook her on her way to church."

"See here, 'parson,' says she, 'I don't think much of your teaching' about faith."

"Why not?" I asked.

"Why," says she, "the other day I heard my speckled hen a-cackin' like all to pay. 'Now,' says I, 'here is a chance to show what faith is. That speckled hen's egg is the evidence of things not seen; the substance of things hoped for. I have faith she's laid an egg, and I'm sure that when I go out to the shed I'll find it.' Lo! I goes out and looks for it, and there wasn't any egg there, and that speckled hen hadn't laid any. Now, what's your faith good for, I'd like to know?"

"And then," the minister will say, "I told her what was the matter with her faith. 'It was meant as a rebuke to you that you didn't find any egg there,' I said. 'You'd ought to have trusted in God, and not in the hen.'"

—Boston Record.

Center Shot at a Great Dore.

One elderly hyperbolic has become a fearful nuisance to his friends with his war yarns. The other day this excellent gentleman sauntered into a newspaper office, took a chair beside a journalistic friend, pulled out a Century, and opened to the map of a celebrated engagement. With a sigh the editor, who, by the way, stutters most disastrously, laid down his pen and prepared to be bored for an hour. Said the veteran:

"O, this was a famous battle, and how well I remember the day and recall the scene. How plainly this map recalls to mind the green fields and the dusty roads! Here, where my finger points, is where the enemy tried to turn our left flank. Here is where we were charged, driving them back in disorder. At this point our gallant Major fell, penetrated by a score of minie bullets. And here, right beside this clump of trees, is where I had my leg broken by a bullet."

"G-G-General," said the editor, his face as impassive as a wall, "w-w-won't you show the b-b-boys, please, where your b-b-brains were blown out?"

—Boston Record.

The Same Old Liar.

They were old friends, and had been sweethearts in their younger days. There was silver in her hair and snow on his, and they sat and talked of old times when they were young. They did not say how many years ago the adventures happened. They did not speak of dates. It was "when we were young." Their first meeting, their first kiss, their first quarrel, their last meeting, their last kiss, their last quarrel were all gone over. Perhaps they both warmed a little over the recollections. At last he said:

"Ay, Jennie, an' I hae na loved anybody since you. I hae never forgotten you."

"John," she said, with a little moistening of the eye. "You're just as big a liar as ever—an' I believe ye, just the same."—San Francisco Chronicle.

A correspondent in Mexico explains why the Mexican calls the American a "Gringo." She says that when the American army invaded Mexico a favorite song in the camps was Burns' "Green Grow the Rushes, O." The Mexicans heard it repeated over and over, and finally began to call the Americans by the first two words, which they pronounced "grin go." Hence "Gringo."

The Yocum Railway.

[Pasadena Star.] For two days in succession the Los Angeles Herald has announced that the Yocum Railway was graded to the Devil's Gate. You are mistaken, neighbor. While the work on that line is being pushed rapidly, it is a fact that the grading is not done on our city limits. And yet the dummies on that line will probably make an echo in the Canyada Valley before the snow flies beyond the Rockies.

TOPOLOMAMPO.

Another Escaped Colonist Tells His Story.

[San Francisco Chronicle.] Among the passengers on the last Panama mail steamer, which arrived a week ago, was David Christie, who boarded her at Mazatlan. He is a middle-aged man, who went down with other colonists from Denver, Col., to Topolobampo, arriving there on November 27th last. When interviewed yesterday with respect to the condition of affairs in the colony, he told a plain, straightforward story, from which it appears that the previous reports of the hapless and hopeless condition of the colonists have not been exaggerated. He said he would be very glad if anything he might say would serve as a warning to people not to be imposed upon by the representations of one Dr. Schellhaus, who left the colony with President Owen on April 5th (two weeks before he died), back to Guaymas. Owen, coming from the east and Schellhaus coming from the west, a quantity of the worthless \$100 Credit Fonder bonds. About thirty of the colonists left on the same little sloop for Guaymas, most of them able-bodied men, who were leaving in disgust and utter hopelessness of any improvement in the condition of affairs there.

Owen, he said, had returned to the colony on the 10th of February, but was not graphed by the company's surveyor on account of the disturbances and dissatisfaction arising from the favoritism shown in the distribution of rations. He brought no money with him, and was obliged to excuse himself on the ground that he was obliged to come back prematurely on account of the disturbances. The colonists were not really starving, as there was plenty of food and flour in their mules. They had fish now and then, but as for lobsters and oysters, said to be plentiful there, he had seen nothing of them, and did not believe there were any. Many of the colonists were anxious to get away, but were not so fortunate as himself in having the means to pay passage-money. One carpenter was so anxious to leave that he offered to sell his best tools, worth \$300, for \$70, but found no purchaser.

DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

The rainy season will come on now in two months and matters will then be worse. On the indications which Christie gives, the water sometimes rose during the rainy season four feet above the level of the road that had been constructed around the base of the mountain. The country was very flat. No work whatever had been done on the irrigation ditch proposed, and not more than could be done by twenty men in two days on the projected railroad. He had refused to work any more because he saw that the whole thing was a humbug. He had expressed his views freely, and Owen had undertaken on that account to make him leave the colony within twenty-four hours. Owen had gone so far as to draw up an order that two persons should meet together in the camp to talk over colony matters; but seeing that the order could never be enforced, he had withdrawn it immediately after it was read. One serious drawback to the colony was a deficiency of some \$2000 in the accounts of Directors Peet and Pratt, who came from Denver. It was money paid in by the colonists and said to be expended, but no account was rendered.

Eaton and Hawkins, directors from the Eastern States, left the colony in February, in disgust. Hawkins was attorney for the company. A month after they were gone, they were expelled, together with Owen, on various frivolous charges, such as smoking in camp, drinking mead with the Mexicans, etc. Men smoked in self-defense to keep off the black gnats, which sometimes threatened to develop into a pest. The first election held there was in March for three directors to replace those expelled. It was matter of common remark that Owen carried the ballot-box in his pocket and fixed the votes to suit himself. Nothing had been seen of the grist-mill which was said to have been bought with the Credit Fonder money. Owen urged all the colonists to remain at least six months longer, and how they could stand the climate. He promised that at that time to secure money to prosecute the railroad work, in which there were two mountains to be tunneled. They had but two years allowed them from October to complete the railroad. If not finished then all the work done would be lost. The first installment of the \$2000 to be paid for the tunnel was due on October 1st. The first installment of the \$2000 to be paid for the tunnel was due on October 1st. The first installment of the \$2000 to be paid for the tunnel was due on October 1st.

His outlook, Mr. Christie concluded, was discouraging in the extreme. He added that he would stop for some time at Montgomery's Hotel, on Second street, near Polson, and would give further information to anyone who might desire it.

Proverbs Revised.

"Contentment is better than riches," but the two together make a much more desirable combination.

"Look out for the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves," is a proverb which can only be accepted with several large grains of allowance. It is easy enough to look out for the pennies, but if the pounds are left to take care of themselves they are very apt to disappear.

"A bad beginning makes a good ending" is a proverb which was probably established for the encouragement of the inexperienced and incapable. But the only good ending for a bad beginning is generally one which comes immediately after the beginning.

"Well begun is half done" is a proverb too encouraging by half. The number of well-begun but half-done matters and things in the world make up the catalogue of the world's failures.

"A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse." This proverb is true; and, as far as it tends to show that the graceless habit of winking may be exchanged for the more friendly nod without impairing the effectiveness of the means of communication, it is commendable. The scope of the proverb might be extended much further than to a blind horse without impairing the efficiency of the application.—Boston Record.

Speaking of the statement recently made that there are thirty-four coffin factories in the United States, turning out one hundred and fifty coffins daily, the American Furniture Gazette says that this must be a mistake, or that a great many coffins are imported. Chicago uses forty coffins a day, and the other large cities use as many in proportion, to say nothing of the smaller ones. If each factory turns out 150 the statement may be nearer the truth.

A solid man is Jonathan Bass, of Cambria, N. Y. In 1848 his joints began to stiffen and grow into solid bones; in 1857 he took his bed, and there he lies now, perfectly stiff, every joint solid, unable to stir, unable to masticate food, and blind. Yet he eats the heartiest food by sucking it into his mouth and swallowing it whole. His constitutional health is good, he keeps himself informed on current topics, and is likely to live many years yet. He is now 56 years old, and weighs but seventy-five pounds.

Medical.

TWO FRIENDS MEET.



"Hello! old fellow. What have you been doing to yourself? You look like a subject for the undertaker," exclaimed the man on the right.

"I have been taking mercury and potash mixtures until they have nearly ruined me," squeaked the old man on crutches.

"And I," said the other, "have been taking the genuine Swift's Specific, which has built me up from the first dose."

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

Nature's own remedy, made from roots gathered from the forests of Georgia. The method by which it is made was obtained by a half-breed from the Creek Indians, who inhabited a certain portion of Georgia, which was communicated to one of the early settlers, and thus the formula has been handed down to the present day. The demand has been increasing until a \$100,000 laboratory is now necessary to supply the trade. A foreign demand has been created, and enlarged facilities will be necessary to meet it. This great

VEGETABLE BLOOD PURIFIER.

—CURES—
Cancer, Catarrh, Scrofula, Eczema, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Blood Taint, Hered- itary or otherwise.

WITHOUT USE OF MERCURY OR POTASH.

JOHN STERLING.

ROYAL REMEDY CO.

Send for pamphlet, containing treatise and many testimonials.

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POSTOFFICE BOX 235,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Druggists, attention, WARRANTED.

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Sidney Lacey,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

No. 106 N. Spring Street.

—ALSO PROPRIETOR OF THE—

Los Angeles Carpet Beating Machine.

ALL WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Estimates given on all kinds of carpet work. The only carpet beater in Los Angeles that will thoroughly clean your carpets. Leave orders at the LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.'S OFFICE, or at NO. 106 NORTH SPRING STREET. Works on Alvarado street. Telephone 633. P. O. Box 1184. SIDNEY LACEY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE partnership heretofore existing between E. E. Crandall, George R. Crow and R. R. Brown, under the firm name of Crandall, Crow & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due said firm will be collected by and all claims against said firm will be paid by E. E. Crandall, who will continue the business. E. E. CRANDALL, GEORGE R. CROW, R. R. BROWN.

Los Angeles, April 30, 1887.

I will continue the mantle and grate, stove, tinware and house-furnishing business at 133 and 135 West First street, next to new Times Building, corner First and Fort streets. Full and complete stock of above goods now on hand. E. E. CRANDALL.

ARRIVED LAST WEEK.

SPRING CLOTHING.

LARG STOCK. LOW PRICES.

—AT—

ABERNETHY & TAFT'S,

NO. 19 S. SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES.

Next door to Mosgrove's Cloak House.

THE NEW PARAGON

SCHOOL DESK.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

The undersigned have this day been appointed Sole Agents for Southern California for the sale of the "Paragon School Furniture," and are now prepared to quote LOWEST RATES to all requiring a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL DESK.

LAZARUS & MELZER,

GEOMETRIC AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

Theory and practice of Carpentering, Carving and turning, along with the English branches taught in the public schools. Further information given by H. Y. JASCHKE, Room No. 12, No. 715 N. Main st.

Please address all communications to the above place. Parties will be visited at their residences if required.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

115 1/2 W. FIRST ST., SECOND FLOOR.

Also the only genuine COMPOUND OXYGEN treatment in Los Angeles. Document in office to prove it. E. T. M. HURLBUT, M.D.

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J. N. GREGORY, SOLE AGENT.

THE TRADE MARK.

Lumber.

WILLAMETTE STEAM MILLS

LUMBERING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

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OREGON PINE

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REDWOOD LUMBER

Of every description at their new yard

ON DATE, CHAVEZ AND MISSION STS.

Particular attention paid to orders for unusual lengths and dimensions. Orders solicited. J. A. RUSS, Agent.

THE W. H. PERRY

LUMBER AND MILL CO.'S

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILLS

Commercial Street.

Real Estate.

"ROWENA!"

Is pre-eminently adapted for suburban homes, and a continuation of the West Los Angeles street car line will soon reach this beautiful tract.

Onward, ever Onward,
Rolls the Tide of Progress
To the Country-side.

"ROWENA"—LOVELIEST OF SPOTS FOR THE REST OF MAN

After the busy toil of daily labor, each under his own fig tree, was the sum total of the ancient happiness, and now is offered to the weary and the rest-seeker a land which will enable him to be where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary can rest in the eventide.

Not on the glaring plain, unsheltered by the leafy protectors of the Great Creator's handiwork, but under the bough-laden trees, with the fruit heavy on the branches, for shelter from the wind and protection from the heat and refreshment for the parched spirit.

Specially has the owner of this paradise divided up his land so that each may have his acres and a fruit—his curdly comfort and his daily rest—within a pleasant walk or drive from his seat of toil.

Not covered with the ever-present orange groves, but with the lovely peach, apricot, apple and pear-bearers. Now are the trees laden as none ever were excecaded.

"ROWENA!"

Visit this tract, resplendent in its glory of fruit and blossom, shaded with rows of cypresses; not of a month's propagation but of the growth of years, sheltering from the wind and the sun as did the gourd of Jonah shelter him as of old. They will not wither in the night, but will ever, on this soil, maintain their strength and increase year by year in their beauty.

"ROWENA"

Is not surpassed in its loveliness by any property at Pasadena, Sierra Madre or elsewhere. It is fanned by the breezes of the ocean in the eventide and is lit by God's sunlight ever in the day. Buy acres at

"ROWENA"

And live content and happy. There is no drawback to

"ROWENA."

Every want is supplied that man can desire—sunshine, ocean breeze, pure water, best ground. You need not till the soil; you can look on while the earth sends forth her plenty. All other tracts are but as the STARS, but THIS TRACT IS IN COMPARISON AS THE HEAVEN ITSELF THAT LIGHTS THE STARS.

"Flowers, the first luxury that Nature knew,
In Eden's pure and guiltless garden grew."

"ROWENA."

EVERY LUXURY THAT NATURE KNOWS WILL FLOURISH AT

"ROWENA."

ONE, TWO AND A HALF AND FIVE-ACRE LOTS AT

"ROWENA."

THE PRICES OF THE ACRES ARE

"ROWENA."

EQUIVALENT TO PRICES OF LOTS ELSEWHERE.

Apply
THE LOS ANGELES AND CALIFORNIA LAND COMPANY,
25 TEMPLE STREET. 25

FOR SALE BY
W. P. MCINTOSH, REAL ESTATE AGENT,
122 North Spring St., Los Angeles.

CITY LOTS.

One lot on Montreal st., four blocks from Postoffice; must be sold at once, \$1200.

\$2300 for corner and adjoining lot on Twelfth street.

\$1100 each for two lots, eligibly situated, on the hill; part cash, balance on time.

One lot on the hill, only ten minutes' walk from Spring street, \$1100; 1/2 cash, 1/2 in six months, 1/2 in one year.

Two lots adjoining one of the most elegant residences on the hill, \$1000 each; easy terms.

50 very desirable lots between the two cable lines. These lots are eligibly situated in a rapidly-growing and prosperous locality, overlooking the whole country clear to the ocean, and will be sold in a job lot at the remarkably low price of \$450 per lot.

\$1000—Each for 4 lots on College street. These lots command a fine view of the surrounding country, and are very desirable locations for beautiful homes.

\$1100—For a good lot on Santee street, surrounded by two-story houses.

\$900—For a good lot fronting on Temple street.

\$6000—For two lots fronting on Hill and Pine streets. A fine corner. Easy terms.

Several very desirable lots fronting on Belvedere street, and in the immediate vicinity. Look out for an upward move in the price of this property in the near future.

\$1200—Each for two desirable lots on Court street, near Broadway avenue. Can be paid in installments.

3 corner lots and 4 inside lots on Broadway avenue, at prices from \$1200 to \$2500 each.

1 lot on Pearl street, near Boston street.

Several fine lots in the De Celis tract. This property is very desirable and near the Main street car line. On favorable terms.

I have houses and lots for sale on all the principal streets of the city, and 5, 10 and 20-acre tracts in and adjoining the city, but only make special mention of the places offering the greatest inducement to speculators and the general public to invest in.

MONEY TO LOAN on good security.

My real-estate office being the only one in the city where compiled block maps of the city can be found, parties seeking investments will do well to examine my list before purchasing.

W. P. MCINTOSH,

Real-estate agent and compiler, and owner of the first and only block maps of the city of Los Angeles. 122 North Spring street.

HYDE PARK!

Look where you will in the vicinity of the city of Los Angeles, in search either of lots or acre property, for charming homes, and the best judgments will be convinced at a glance as to the difficulty of finding a location for a town so beautiful, such pure and bracing air, and smooth, rich lands as characterizes Hyde Park. This splendid townsite is located on the line of the California Central of the A. T. & S. F. system, which is to connect Los Angeles with the new harbor at La Bolla, and is distant 7

MISSING LINKS.

North Carolina has a settlement called Pluck a Penny.

A desolate town in the heart of Arizona bears the somewhat appropriate name of "Total Wreck."

It is estimated that about one hundred thousand species of flowering plants are now known to botanists.

A medical writer in *Harper's* declares that life is but a temporary victor over the causes that produce death.

A Sydney paper avers that the Prince of Wales gives to ladies diamond lachkeys which are worn as a sort of decoration.

An amateur once asked Liszt how to play the piano with soul. The genial master replied: "You must first of all have a soul."

A English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of 81,000 acres of land in Tehama county, California, for grazing purposes.

A Philadelphia optician says that there are more people wearing glasses in that city than in Boston and New York combined.

Mark Walton died 203 years ago, and the fishing clubs of London are taking steps to set up a statue of him in Winchester Cathedral.

The biggest "big gun" in the world is a 112-ton bellow, with which Humbert, of Italy, expects to salute the first king who assaults him.

A well-known oculist who has examined the eyes of 1,000 persons who work by the incandescent electric light found in no case any particularly injurious effects.

A Burlington, Vt., man takes railroad rails, has them painted black and the flange bored for wires, and then uses them for fence posts. The effect is said to be unique and striking.

The type-writer, now in such common use, dates back to 1714, when Henry Mill got a patent for it in England, but it was not really made practicable until 1867. It now seems indispensable.

Skunk meat is a great delicacy for the Chinamen and Siwash Indians near False creek, British Columbia. The animals are very plentiful in that region, and they are being hunted with great eagerness.

John McGregor, a California coachman, has by the death of an uncle in England fallen heir to a fortune of \$100,000. This is better than running away with the daughter of a millionaire with an insatiable temper.

The earth is supposed to lose time at the rate of half a second in a century. Therefore, says the *Boston Journal*, if the earth ever ceases to revolve on its axis it will be more than 6,000,000,000 years before it will stop.

An oak that was cut before Shakespeare's day furnished a bit of timber now in use as a bench in an English farmer's kitchen. The timber did duty as a roof beam in a church for 364 years. It is still as sound as can be.

Albert Fink, the famous Commissioner of the trunk-line pool, and the most potential railway official in the United States, is a German by birth, 57 years of age, and a widower with one daughter in her teens, to whom he is passionately devoted.

Statistics, more or less accurate, show that John Bull is by no means the beef eater that he is cracked up to be. Englishmen eat but an average of forty-five pounds a year, while the Australians average 150 pounds, and citizens of the United States 130 pounds.

George Harriman, a New York boy 13 years old, is a professional crackman, rejoices in an alias, and has been several times arrested. Six years ago, when only 7 years old, he was the assistant of a noted burglar, employed to conceal himself in stores and open the doors at night.

The president of the Pittsburgh, Pa., Window-Glass Workers' federation has a gravel which has been used in opening Knights of Labor meetings at Reading, Pa., in 1878; Philadelphia, 1875; St. Louis, 1879; Chicago, 1879; New York, 1882; Cincinnati, 1878; Philadelphia, 1884; Hamilton, Canada, 1885; Cleveland, 1886, and St. Helen's, England, 1886.

A correspondent in Mexico explains why the Mexican calls the American a "Gringo." She says that when the American army invaded Mexico a favorite song in the camps was Burns' "Green Grow the Rashes, O." The Mexicans heard it repeated over and over, and finally began to call the Americans by the first two words, which they pronounced "grin go." Hence "Gringo."

The four Acken brothers of Middlesex County, New Jersey, are fine men. William is eight-three years old, six feet three inches in height, and weighs 250 pounds; Henry is eighty-one, six feet four, and weighs 270; Samuel is seventy-nine, six feet five, and weighs 225; Theodore is seventy-three, six feet six, and weighs 230 pounds. They are in excellent health, and vigorous beyond their years.

Sunset Cox and his wife one day asked a Constantinople lady of high birth to take a drive with them and she consented. As soon, however, as they drove on to the street the driver was arrested and the carriage ordered back by the police. This was owing to the existence of a law in Constantinople that no native woman of noble family shall be seen driving in public with foreigners or persons not of the Moslem faith.

The mother of Paganini is said to have seen a wondrous vision respecting the future of her marvelous son. She related her dream to him in these terms: "My son, you will be a great musician! For an angel, radiant with beauty, appeared to me in the night and said that any request I might make should be granted. So I asked that you might become the greatest of all violinists, and the angel promised that my request should be fulfilled."

Walter Gordon of Atlanta is said to have made three snug fortunes in six years. In Georgia he befriended his brother, E. C. Gordon, drew out \$167,000 each in clear cash, one-fourth of which Walter Gordon invested in plantations. In Sheffield they cleared \$100,

000 each, and hold large blocks of the stock, now six for one and rising. Just before leaving for New York they cleared \$120,000 by the sale of their Tennessee Railroad to the Louisville & Nashville system.

There is a valley in Chautauqua county, New York, called "No-God hollow," and this is the way it came by its name: An evangelist went into the valley and worked very earnestly for some weeks, and apparently without any good results. One day in speaking to one of the residents of the place he said: "I do not believe there is a God in Chautauqua valley!" This was picked up, and since then the place has been known as "No-God hollow."

"Roscoe Conkling," said a Maiden lane jeweler the other day, "has a broad mind. He is not only a great lawyer, but his general information is great. He has a great many chains and charms, and he calls them all keepakes. He asks questions about the jewelry business which prove that he knows what he is talking about. The other day, when he ordered a pair of sleeve-buttons, he drew a diagram showing just the size and thickness he wanted them made. No jeweler could have drawn it more clearly or more correctly."

In several European countries charred cigars "stumps" have a commercial value. They are bought by shepherds for making a decoction for killing insects on sheep. Florists also buy them for the purpose of burning in green houses or for steeping in water that is used for syringing plants infested by ants or other insects. Some gardeners employ them for making nicotine water, which is said to hasten the growth of certain flowering plants and to cause them to put out very large blossoms.

Servants' Wages.

It must be admitted that all dealings with female house servants are entrusted to women. They, then, are responsible for the prices paid for the work they have to offer; and it is equally clear that they are paying for it at the rate with which nothing else in the labor market is comparable. Are female servants scarce? Certainly not. Look at the crowded benches in our so-called "intelligence [Heaven save the mark] offices," glance at the long line of steerage passengers, as they dlele at Castle Garden from the crowded decks of our emigrant ships. Hundreds of women and girls are hastening to our shores from every part of Europe, asking for places in our kitchens. Is it that most of these are ignorant, and valueless to the housekeeper who must have skilled labor? No. Ignorant most of them certainly are, and many seem incapable of learning, yet the Irish girl who, if employed in Dublin, would consider herself well paid for her labor by £10, or at most £12, per annum, no sooner presses her foot upon American soil than she demands \$200.

More than any class of women in the world, if we except the indolent Asiatic, do American women need servants. We have not the robust frame nor the sturdy strength of the British matron or the German *Hausfrau*. Our climate is exhausting, our lives are varied and exciting, our frames are slight, and our nerves weak. We can do much with our heads,—much planning and thinking, much arranging and directing. To supplement this we need the strong arms, the tireless backs, of the peasant women of the old world. If we were wise and sensible enough to pay them moderately but fairly, to make them dress suitably and live plainly, in every case where we now can have but one pair of hands to assist in the household work, while we make shift to do the rest, we might have two. Yes, there is no question that if the maid-of-all-work, who now receives sixteen dollars per month, and is fed "like one of the family," were to receive the same wages that an English housekeeper would pay, to eat what English servants are given to eat instead of our broils and roasts and dainty luxuries in the way of desserts, the jaded female head of our smaller American households would find that she could "keep two girls" without adding a dollar to her yearly expenses.

And why cannot this be done? Is it not a positive wrong that it should not be done? The poor of Europe are crowding our shores, demanding work, and there is none for them; begging for food and shelter, and suffering misery and lapsing into sin for want of decent homes and honest labor. Are not our women blind to their duty in giving one what is abundant for two, in keeping up an unnatural and unreasonable scale of prices for the benefit of a few? We have not waited for our employees to impress the boycott upon us; we have boycotted ourselves. Without reason, without outside pressure, in defiance of common sense, and to their detriment and ours, we insist upon a state of affairs that is a sarcasm upon our judgment, and a convincing proof that, whatever we may attain to in the future, men are very right yet in saying that we lack business knowledge and capacity, and show ourselves singularly unintelligent in regard to the conduct of affairs.—*November Atlantic*.

Closed Him Out.

It is reported that the last murderer swung off in Ohio went to his death feeling that the Sheriff had not used him exactly square. The condemned had a deal in wheat through outside parties, and he waited just one more week to close it out. "Of course, I'd do anything personally for you," said the Sheriff, "but the Governor is behind this thing, and he seems to be in a hurry. I'll promise to carry out the deal for you, however, and whatever profits are made shall go into a grave-stone for you." The prisoner had to submit, but he was emphatic in asserting that the Sheriff should consider business before pleasure.

During a recent poker game in Buffalo, N. Y., an onlooker took it into his head to make a calculation. The ante was 25 cents "flat," with \$1 limit, and three players. "Time was kept once for fifteen minutes and again for half an hour, some time later, and an exact account kept of the money that passed backward and forward over the board. For the first quarter of an hour the aggregate pots ran up to \$65, and in the half hour, when the play was livelier, to about \$150; yet there was scarcely \$5 difference in the losses or gains.

City Advertisements.

Assessment Notice.
IN THE MATTER OF THE AS-
essment levied by the authorities of the City of Los Angeles, in the State of California, for widening and improving of San Pedro street. By virtue of a warrant issued by the Clerk of the Council of the City of Los Angeles, for the collection of fifteen and 10/100 dollars (\$15.90) and costs, the amount delinquent and unpaid of an assessment duly levied by the Council of the City of Los Angeles, upon the property hereinafter described and belonging to George D. Rowan, I have this day levied upon that certain real property, described as follows: That certain lot of land in the City of Los Angeles, fronting sixty (60) feet on the easterly side of San Pedro street, bounded north by land of Emory Barrows, south by land of Jeanne Clement, east by land of Newark. Public notice is hereby given that I will,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1887, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the City Tax Collector's office, in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, sell at public auction, for cash, in United States gold coin, to the highest bidder, all the above described property.
D. W. FIELD,
City Tax Collector of the City of Los Angeles.

Assessment Notice.
IN THE MATTER OF THE AS-
essment levied by the authorities of the City of Los Angeles, in the State of California, for widening and improving of San Pedro street. By virtue of a warrant issued by the Clerk of the Council of the City of Los Angeles, for the collection of twenty-four dollars and fifty-five cents (\$24.55) and costs, the amount delinquent and unpaid of an assessment duly levied by the Council of the City of Los Angeles, in pursuance of law and the charter of the City of Los Angeles, upon the property hereinafter described and belonging to Maria Petra Vejar de Bojorquez, I have this day levied upon that certain real property described as follows: That certain lot of land in the City of Los Angeles, fronting ninety-two and thirty-five one-hundredths (92.35) feet on the west side of San Pedro street, bounded south by school lot west by land of Norton, north by land of Vejar. Public notice is hereby given that I will,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1887, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the City Tax Collector's office, in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, sell at public auction, for cash, in United States gold coin, to the highest bidder, all the above described property.
D. W. FIELD,
City Tax Collector of the City of Los Angeles.

Assessment Notice.
IN THE MATTER OF THE AS-
essment levied by the authorities of the City of Los Angeles, in the State of California, for widening and improving of San Pedro street. By virtue of a warrant issued by the Clerk of the Council of the City of Los Angeles, for the collection of twelve and ninety-five one-hundredths (12.95) dollars, and costs, the amount delinquent and unpaid of an assessment duly levied by the Council of the City of Los Angeles, in pursuance of law and the charter of the City of Los Angeles, upon the property hereinafter described and belonging to M. Blasco, I have this day levied upon that certain real property described as follows: That certain lot of land in the City of Los Angeles, fronting forty-eight and sixty-four one-hundredths (48.64) feet on the easterly side of San Pedro street, bounded south by land of E. Moreno, north by land of McMillen, west by the Moreno tract. Public notice is hereby given that I will,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1887, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the City Tax Collector's office, in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, sell at public auction, for cash, in United States gold coin, to the highest bidder, all the above described property.
D. W. FIELD,
City Tax Collector of the City of Los Angeles.

Assessment Notice.
IN THE MATTER OF THE AS-
essment levied by the authorities of the City of Los Angeles, in the State of California, for widening and improving of San Pedro street. By virtue of a warrant issued by the Clerk of the Council of the City of Los Angeles, for the collection of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents (\$166.66) and costs, the amount delinquent and unpaid of an assessment duly levied by the Council of the City of Los Angeles, in pursuance of law and the charter of the City of Los Angeles, upon the property hereinafter described and belonging to William W. Cobb and W. O. Connell, I have this day levied upon that certain real property described as follows: That certain lot of land in the City of Los Angeles, fronting six hundred and twenty-six and eighty one-hundredths (626.80) feet on the easterly side of San Pedro street, bounded north by land of Weyse, east by land of Ducaze, south by land of A. Chirito. Public notice is hereby given that I will,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1887, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the City Tax Collector's office, in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, sell at public auction, for cash, in United States gold coin, to the highest bidder, all the above described property.
D. W. FIELD,
City Tax Collector of the City of Los Angeles.

Assessment Notice.
IN THE MATTER OF THE AS-
essment levied by the authorities of the City of Los Angeles, in the State of California, for widening and improving of San Pedro street. By virtue of a warrant issued by the Clerk of the Council of the City of Los Angeles, for the collection of forty-one fifty-six one-hundredths (41.56) dollars, and costs, the amount delinquent and unpaid of an assessment duly levied by the Council of the City of Los Angeles, in pursuance of law and the charter of the City of Los Angeles, upon the property hereinafter described and belonging to A. E. May, I have this day levied upon that certain real property described as follows: That certain lot of land in the City of Los Angeles, fronting one hundred and sixty-six and fifty-two one-hundredths (166.52) feet on the easterly side of San Pedro street, bounded north by land of Simpson, east by land of Newark, south by land of Clement and Bellard. Public notice is hereby given that I will,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1887, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the City Tax Collector's office, in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, sell at public auction, for cash, in United States gold coin, to the highest bidder, all the above described property.
D. W. FIELD,
City Tax Collector of the City of Los Angeles.

Assessment Notice.
IN THE MATTER OF THE AS-
essment levied by the authorities of the City of Los Angeles, in the State of California, for widening and improving of San Pedro street. By virtue of a warrant issued by the Clerk of the Council of the City of Los Angeles, for the collection of fifty-five dollars and cost, the amount delinquent and unpaid of an assessment duly levied by the Council of the City of Los Angeles, in pursuance of law and the charter of the City of Los Angeles, upon the property hereinafter described and belonging to P. J. Caserio, I have this day levied upon that certain real property described as follows: That certain lot of land in the City of Los Angeles, fronting two hundred and six 87-100 feet on the easterly side of San Pedro street, bounded north by lot of S. E. Thomas, east by lot of Francesca W. de Shepherd, south by lot of Francesca W. de Shepherd. Public notice is hereby given that I will,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1887, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the City Tax Collector's office, in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, sell at public auction, for cash, in United States gold coin, to the highest bidder, all the above described property.
D. W. FIELD,
City Tax Collector of the City of Los Angeles.

Assessment Notice.
IN THE MATTER OF THE AS-
essment levied by the authorities of the City of Los Angeles, in the State of California, for widening and improving of San Pedro street. By virtue of a warrant issued by the Clerk of the Council of the City of Los Angeles, for the collection of twenty-five and seventy-six one-hundredths (25.76) dollars and cost, the amount delinquent and unpaid of an assessment duly levied by the Council of the City of Los Angeles, in pursuance of law and the charter of the City of Los Angeles, upon the property hereinafter described and belonging to Frank Simpson, I have this day levied upon that certain real property described as follows: That certain lot of land in the City of Los Angeles, fronting ninety-six and ninety-one one-hundredths (96.91) feet on the easterly side of San Pedro street, bounded north and south by land of May, east by land of Newark. Public notice is hereby given that I will,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1887, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the City Tax Collector's office, in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, sell at public auction, for cash, in United States gold coin, to the highest bidder, all the above described property.
D. W. FIELD,
City Tax Collector of the City of Los Angeles.

City Advertisements.

Assessment Notice.
IN THE MATTER OF THE AS-
essment levied by the authorities of the City of Los Angeles, in the State of California, for widening and improving of San Pedro street. By virtue of a warrant issued by the Clerk of the Council of the City of Los Angeles, for the collection of thirty-one and 75-100 dollars (\$31.75) and costs, the amount delinquent and unpaid of an assessment duly levied by the Council of the City of Los Angeles, in pursuance of law and the charter of the City of Los Angeles, upon the property hereinafter described and belonging to George D. Rowan, I have this day levied upon that certain real property, described as follows: That certain lot of land in the City of Los Angeles, fronting one hundred and nineteen and 10-100 (119.40) feet, bounded north by land of J. H. Lankershim, and being lots 9 and 11, block 2, Rowan tract. Public notice is hereby given that I will,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1887, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the City Tax Collector's office, in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, sell at public auction, for cash, in United States gold coin, to the highest bidder, all the above described property, or a sufficient thereof to satisfy said judgment and cost.
D. W. FIELD,
City Tax Collector of the City of Los Angeles.

Assessment Notice.
IN THE MATTER OF THE AS-
essment levied by the authorities of the City of Los Angeles, in the State of California, for widening and improving of San Pedro street. By virtue of a warrant issued by the Clerk of the Council of the City of Los Angeles, for the collection of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$257.28) dollars and cost, the amount delinquent and unpaid of an assessment duly levied by the Council of the City of Los Angeles, in pursuance of law and the charter of the City of Los Angeles, upon the property hereinafter described and belonging to Francesca W. de Shepherd, I have this day levied upon that certain real property described as follows: That certain lot of land in the City of Los Angeles, fronting nine hundred and sixty-seven and sixty-four one-hundredths (967.64) feet on the easterly side of San Pedro street, bounded north by lot of P. Caserio, east by lot of J. W. Woolfkill, south by lot of Prana Sabiochi. Public notice is hereby given that I will,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1887, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the City Tax Collector's office, in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, sell at public auction, for cash, in United States gold coin, to the highest bidder, all the above described property.
D. W. FIELD,
City Tax Collector of the City of Los Angeles.

Legal.

Notice for Publication of Time for Proving Will, Etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT,
in and for the county of Los Angeles, State of California, in the matter of the estate of Sully P. Gaige, deceased.
Pursuant to an order of said Superior Court, made on the 23d day of April, 1887, notice is hereby given that SATURDAY, the 7th day of May, 1887, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the courtroom of said court, at the Courthouse, in the City of Los Angeles, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Sully P. Gaige, deceased, and for hearing the application of Laura A. Gaige, for the issuance of her letters testamentary when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.
Dated April 23, 1887.
C. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.
City Clerk.

Notice of Time for Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF
the County of Los Angeles, State of California, in the matter of the estate of William F. Ford, deceased.—Notice of time for hearing petition for probate of will.
Notice is hereby given that Thursday, May 12, 1887, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, and the courtroom of Judge H. K. S. O'Melveny, in the courthouse in the City of Los Angeles, County and State aforesaid, have been appointed as the time and place for hearing the petition in this matter and proving a will of said William Ford, deceased, and for hearing the application of Mary W. Ford for letters testamentary thereon.
By F. B. FANNING, Deputy.
Wm. P. Wade, Attorney for Petitioner.
Filed at Los Angeles, April 30, 1887.

Notice to Creditors.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF
the County of Los Angeles, State of California.—In the matter of the estate of William Fraisher, deceased.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Fraisher, or deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the First National Bank of Los Angeles, No. 128-1/2 N. Main street, Los Angeles city, California, being his place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Los Angeles, State of California.
Administered by M. E. L. HUNT, Administrator of the estate of Wm. Fraisher, deceased.
Filed at Los Angeles, April 25, 1887.

Unclassified.

Notice.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the following named companies, at meetings held for that purpose, voted to consolidate and did consolidate their capital stocks, debts, property, assets and franchises, to wit: Riverside, Santa Ana and Los Angeles Railway Company, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Railway Company, San Bernardino Valley Railway Company, Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad Company, Los Angeles and Santa Monica Railroad Company, San Bernardino and San Diego Railroad Company, and the San Diego Central Railway Company, by articles of agreement, dated April 23, 1887, the company formed by such consolidation is named and to be called the California Central Railway Company.
By order of the Boards of Directors.
C. W. SMITH,
Vice-President of the Riverside, Santa Ana and Los Angeles Railway Company.
C. W. SMITH,
Vice-President of the San Bernardino and Los Angeles Railway Company.
C. W. SMITH,
Vice-President of the San Bernardino Valley Railway Company.
C. W. SMITH,
Vice-President of the San Jacinto Valley Railway Company.
C. W. SMITH,
Vice-President of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad Company.
S. D. NORTHCUTT,
Vice-President of the Los Angeles and Santa Monica Railroad Company.
C. W. SMITH,
Vice-President of the San Bernardino and San Diego Railroad Company.
C. W. SMITH,
Vice-President of the San Diego Central Railway Company.

DON'T BUY A RANGE
Until you have seen the
NEW MODEL MEDALLION.
The best and most economical Range ever put on the market.
Hardware, Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber Hose, Cotton Hose, Iron Pipe, Pumps, Shovels, Spades, Forks and Rakes, Spray Pumps for the Scale Bug, Stamped Wire, Agate Ware, Tin and Steel Iron Ware (our own make). The best selected stock in town, and as low as can be bought anywhere.
SANITARY PLUMBING, METAL ROOFING.
ARTESIAN WELL PIPE A SPECIALTY.
The best stock of Refrigerators, Water Filter, and Coolers in the city, and the cheapest.
W. C. FURREY,
59 and 61 Spring st.

ST. DAVID'S.
715 HOWARD ST., NEAR THIRD,
—SAN FRANCISCO—

200 GOOD ROOMS AT LOW RATES. GAS and water in each room; reading-room and bath free; linen changed daily; house open all night; best beds in the world.

Real Estate.

Lordsburg.

LOOK OUT!

—For the Grand—

EXCURSION AND SALE!

—AT—

Lordsburg,

—THE DATE OF WHICH—

Will Soon be

Announced.

THE GRASSY ROAD.

A Tale for Country Readers Which Modern Fashions Lead to Obsolescence.

I would say a few earnest words in intercession for a patient, venerable neighbor of ours and yours, who has few champions, who suffers in silence, who is fast becoming discouraged at the treatment of his thankless posterity, and who thus, year by year, is yielding up his hold among us. Country people everywhere among the hills, let me introduce to you the "old grassy road," the "mountain turnpike," the old "wood road," the "lane"—thus to speak the aid of the local vocabulary in fixing the identity I would bring to your mind—in every town; if not, then more's the pity.

These ancient highways spread like a net over our New England hills, a net whose meshes are fast being lost among the growth which has sprung up around them. These old roads are all alike—essentially the same everywhere. Possessing in spirit a common origin, the history of one is repeated in all. It is the track of the pioneer who opened up the privileges we now enjoy; it is the scar of a hard-fought battle; the mark of courage, forbitude, and heroic self-sacrifice, the road of forefathers' tread, and now in many instances the last eloquent visible link between the unworthy present and noble ancestral memories which should be kept green. I would turn the eyes of the errant into this forgotten path, and if possible keep it worn by reverent footsteps, and guarded against the impending invasion—that "improving" hand of "progress."

For it is manifest on every hand that the acquisition of prosperity among our country towns is fast crowding out our rural lanes and ancient roads, tearing up their venerable landmarks, obliterating their footprints, smoothing away their mounds, and plunging up their ashes. This seems little less than sacrilege—the deplorable fruit of that rage for "rural improvement" which is now a terror in the air, following in the train of wealth and prosperity, and a certain era in the history of every growing town. Not but that in its proper place, where it pertains and ministers to individual home comforts, it may be highly proper and desirable; but when it sweeps the country not unlike a scourge of locusts, and at length drives the would-be "country" pilgrim or native inhabitant to the limits of the township to find a bit of nature "unadorned," is it not time to cry halt?

Even the great metropolis hath suburbs—a verdant rim which may be reached by horse-car.

In truth I wonder at the apathy with which these ancient weed-grown footprints are viewed by the average village mind. Even though blind to natural beauty, is there no other awakening touch to which such might respond amid surroundings where every visible feature is eloquent with that spirit which makes the whole world kin?

It has been my fortune recently to have become possessed of an ideal grassy road, or rather, I should say, more properly, of a companionable charge which it carries tenderly and inseparably in its bosom. This is my farm. It is 'way up there, the old road circling along its edge and winding away somewhere into the clouds. I have never yet found its end, and never shall. Ere this I have known a certain restlessness, but now I am content to breathe my native air in my own ground. I shall live out my appointed days ere I exhaust this single path: what need then of guide-books to Europe—to see the world, the Continent, the Orient? I could sit within this realm and fill my portfolio with them all. Here is my cross and crescent. What is the roar of Niagara compared to this still small voice—the Alpen peaks, the Matterhorn? Indeed, my grassy road has carried me much higher than these.

The features of these old roads, as I have said, are alike in all. How naturally are the feet of the saunterer drawn thither! and even when he would take his leave to seek some distant hunting ground, or familiar wood or brook, how irresistibly is he induced to procrastinate!

This free, unrestrained meandering course of the grassy road possesses a continuous irresistible charm—the ever-recurring vista with the invariable tantalizing curve beyond. How does that elusive beckoning curve coquette with your fancy! What will be the prospect?—hill or valley, shimmering pond, rippling river, or billowing field, dusty wood, or hazy tremulous distance of blue hills? There is a mystery of a to-morrow haunting that olive curve. Yes, a witching presence hovers there; it is the spirit of the path, luring you on and on with ever-outstanding promises, never disappointing you, never satisfying you. Now we shall catch her in yonder closed covert among the junipers; there is no escape; but lo! she has sped a hundred feet beyond, where in the guise of jutting fence beam beneath the beckoning aspens she points you still onward; and what is that? a well-known goise, now strangely modulated to my fancy, cries plainly now, if never before, "Come, more yet." Yes, "more yet," this is the very watchword of the grassy road. There is a segment of eternity in that beautiful curve beyond.

There are all sorts of lessons as we turn the leaves, loitering by the way. Sitting here under my favorite tree, as in my youth, like Hamlet at the feet of his mistress, eager and expectant, though he admitted with spirit not precisely akin to his, I await my entertainment. The play begins immediately. A bell note from the country rings the curtain up; a tanager flits by as though to fire the foot-lights; and ere we are fairly seated a mysterious presence steals upon the stage and rivets our attention—a more ominous prologue than I could wish. Note the sombre garb, the stealthy approach. I recognize him, and his is an unwelcome shadow among these bushes. But the intruder has observed us, and is off again as fast as his black wings can take him. This is the bird whose flocks we observed scampering around the nose of the cow pasturing in the field near by. It is said that they seek the insects aroused into activity by her cropping, but I half suspect it is as much the

sweetness of that scented breath that attracts them.—William Hamilton Gibson, in Harper's Magazine for November.

Two Stories About Gov. Seymour.

Uncle David Gray, of Marcy, the most popular man in Oneida county, has been adding to his published reminiscences of Horatio Seymour, and in a recent interesting letter to the *Utica Observer* tells these two anecdotes of the sage of Deerfield:

"As a farmer," says Uncle David, "Mr. Seymour was more theoretical than practical, and he had a thorough appreciation of his own methods and skill as a farmer. A few of the members of the Farmers' club requested me to call upon the governor and see if he would not like to have the club hold its annual picnic in his grove, and there was a speech from him on farming. He sat silent for a few moments and then said: 'Excuse me, Uncle David. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to have the Farmers' club come upon my grounds, but how can I stand the humiliation of having the Farmers' club of Oneida county come upon my farm. They will all then see just what an old humbug of a farmer I am. Do excuse me.' So we never went."

In 1836 Mr. Seymour and Mr. Gray were students at the Utica academy. "While at the academy," says the narrator, "the boys' habit was to assemble early in the morning and have a game of snap the whip. The string was made up of some fifty boys. I was upon the end of the string. Just as the string began to swing around, 'Pompey' Seymour (as he was called, coming from Pompey hill) came running up the common. I hailed him, and said: 'Pompey, take hold.' He said: 'I will if you will hold on to me and not let me go.' He took hold, and I broke my word and let him go. Of course he got a tumble. When he recovered he came for me in a big rage. He said: 'Did you let me go on purpose?' I then told him the truth, and said that I did. He went for me with a kick, and as I could not stand much kicking, we got into quite a squabble, and were arrested and tried by a court martial of the school, Capt. Stuart being the umpire. He decided that we should toe a crack in the recitation room and look each other right in the eye for an hour. It was a punishment used in the British army for fighting. My recollections are that it was a very severe punishment."

Refinement in the Kitchen.

"A perfectly millennial girl came to me yesterday to seek about a situation for one of her friends just after I had engaged an untutored, intelligent, office maid," says a Boston housekeeper. "This ideal creature had the October Century in her hand. She had evidently been reading it as she came up in the horse-car. She had on an extremely simple, well-fitting dress and jacket, and she spoke much better English than my Latin school son, except when he is on his good behavior. She told me that she lives with Mrs. B., then I remembered about her. She has lived with my friend seven years. All of the family think everything of her. She is simply a piece of domestic perfection, and she knows it and is proud of it, and makes it her mission to try to get other girls to be like her. She said a pity I haven't a chance to try her. You ought to have heard her talk. 'I wish my friend could come to you,' she said. 'I think it is so much better for a girl to live in a family of refinement and culture where she knows it is her place to serve and where she feels it than to live with commoner people who try to make her feel her place less hard.' Yes, that's the way she talked. She said exactly those words: refinement and culture. Wouldn't it be a supernatural state of things if she should have a few disciples? She likes her work and respects herself in it and makes it really her responsibility and her interest. No wonder the family she serves all look happy and healthy. No wonder her mistress looks a year prettier and younger every succeeding winter!"—*Boston Record.*

Will-Making.

Considering that the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden is to be contested on the ground that it is not properly drawn, and considering, moreover, that while living Mr. Tilden had the reputation of being a remarkably shrewd and sagacious lawyer, it ought to be apparent to the average man in the community who desires to obtain posthumous fame as a public benefactor that the proper way to secure this end is to dispose of his money while living to such public charities or benefactions as he may select, and not leave his estate a prey to the avariciousness of his legal heirs. It is true that there is a certain degree of risk attending the method of disposing of one's property during one's life. If, for example, a wealthy individual in this country saw fit to give a half or three-quarters of his fortune to found some public institution, the chances are that his prospective heirs would have him shut up in an insane asylum, or have the management of his property taken out of his hands in consequence of his manifest incapacity. Perhaps the safest way is to leave a will donating small amounts of property to certain rich and influential corporations, with the idea that, if an attempt is made to break the testament, these corporations will do all they can to uphold the integrity of the will, and thus act as shields and defenders to the elder and weaker inheritors.—*Boston Herald.*

This wild man is coming to the front this fall. A Maine newspaper of repute says that one ten feet high was recently killed 100 miles north of Moosehead Lake. He had previously killed one of three hunters, and the other two got reinforcements and slew the giant, who was covered with long, brown hair. There also comes from Topeka, Kan., an account of the capture of a wild family, consisting of a man and woman and two children. They also had much hair on their faces and bodies, and the account says that on the top of the heads of the man and woman were evidences that they had been scalped. The theory advanced is that they were captured and scalped by Indians, and then escaped and became insane.

H. H. WILCOX.

Real Estate.

SPECIAL LIST.

Choice building lots in the Aurora tract, on the new street-car line on Washington st. Cheap and on easy terms.

Some of the choicest lots in the Bonale tract from \$100 up.

No. 643—5 acres choice land between Washington and Adams streets, very desirable for subdivision or villa homes, per acre.

No. 644—5 acres near intersection of Ballona harbor on the Ballona and Santa Monica road, 80 rods from "The Palms." Five-room house, windmill, etc., 7000 ft. above sea level.

No. 645—5 acres vineyard, bearing, 400 bearing fruit trees, good vine, 20 acres fenced, only twenty rods from school house; fine crop of barley now on the place. Per acre.

No. 646—5 acres in Santa Monica, near street-car line; on good elevation. Very desirable for a nice home.

No. 647—5 acres in Garvanza, 1/4 mile from the hotel; four-room house; 1/2 acre alfalfa; variety of fruits.

No. 648—House of 9 rooms, bath, 5 closets, pantry, cellar, etc.; story and a half; lot 100x150; nice home and near street-car line, and in desirable part of the city.

No. 649—House of 8 rooms, bath, 5 closets, pantry, cellar, etc.; story and a half; lot 100x150; nice home and near street-car line, and in desirable part of the city.

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Lines of Travel.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO.

NORTHERN ROUTES embrace lines for Portland, Or., Victoria, B. C., and Puget Sound, Alaska and all coast ports.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR MAY, 1887.

Coming South. Leaving North.

Steamers. Leave San Francisco. Arrive San Francisco.

Europe. April 20. May 1. May 2. May 3.

Santa Rosa. May 1. May 2. May 3. May 4.

Los Angeles. May 2. May 3. May 4. May 5.

Queen of the Pacific. May 3. May 4. May 5. May 6.

Santa Rosa. May 4. May 5. May 6. May 7.

Los Angeles. May 5. May 6. May 7. May 8.

Queen of the Pacific. May 6. May 7. May 8. May 9.

Santa Rosa. May 7. May 8. May 9. May 10.

Los Angeles. May 8. May 9. May 10. May 11.

Queen of the Pacific. May 9. May 10. May 11. May 12.

Santa Rosa. May 10. May 11. May 12. May 13.

Los Angeles. May 11. May 12. May 13. May 14.

Queen of the Pacific. May 12. May 13. May 14. May 15.

Santa Rosa. May 13. May 14. May 15. May 16.

Los Angeles. May 14. May 15. May 16. May 17.

Queen of the Pacific. May 15. May 16. May 17. May 18.

Santa Rosa. May 16. May 17. May 18. May 19.

Los Angeles. May 17. May 18. May 19. May 20.

Queen of the Pacific. May 18. May 19. May 20. May 21.

Santa Rosa. May 19. May 20. May 21. May 22.

Los Angeles. May 20. May 21. May

A CHAT ABOUT LINCOLN.

Recollections of Twenty-three Years of Life in the White House.

He spoke of the martyred Lincoln, and bending over said fervently: "He had all those simple ways, my friend, that make great men." He was Thomas F. Pendel, Lincoln's body-guard, and now serving his twenty-third year in the white house.

"So you want to hear about Lincoln," he said to his interviewer, as he rubbed his eyes to aid a memory of two decades ago. "I might as well lead up to that great man's end by saying that on Nov. 3, 1864, Sergt. Cronan, Andrew Smith, Alfonso Dunn, and myself were assigned to duty at the white house. I am the only survivor. We were taken to Mr. Lincoln's room, given instructions, and went on duty. The real inwardness of the matter was that the president had received many threatening letters, and at the time precaution was necessary. Everybody had to be watched, even women. I tell you, sir, with his eyes lighting up, "those fiery southern women were dangerous. I had been at the white house but a short time when the president chose me as his guard. I walked with him everywhere. As a coincidence, one day, when we were on the street, I said: 'Mr. President, Senator Harlan is a good man.' 'A very good man,' he replied. The senator afterward became a member of the president's cabinet and also father-in-law of the president's son, Robert Lincoln. One day he said to me, as we were coming out of Secretary Stanton's house: 'Well, Pendleton,' he and Mrs. Lincoln always called me that, 'I have received a good many threatening letters, but I'm not afraid.' 'But, Mr. President,' said I, 'many a brave man has lost his life because he did not fear.' 'That's so,' he replied, 'that's so.'"

"Again, to show you how frank he was, I asked him how tall he was. He laughed and said: 'I am just six foot three in my stocking feet.' The devotion between Mr. Lincoln and his little son Tad, who always called him 'Papa-day,' was something for a study. Whenever the president returned to the white house, no matter how brief had been his absence, he would pick that boy up in his arms, hug him, and carry him upstairs to his room with him. I never shall forget how Tad interested himself in my behalf.

"The president was at his desk when Tad opened the door and said: 'Good morning, Papa-day, will you do me a favor?' 'My son, you know I will,' he answered. 'Well, then, sir, just sign that.' The president read the document, looked at the boy proudly, half amused, and, picking up his pen, inscribed his name. This is the document, said the old man, huskily, as he held out a bit of faded paper that shook because his hand trembled:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 31, 1864.—These presents witness that Thomas F. Pendel is duly appointed an usher in the place of Edward McManis, now dismissed. A. LINCOLN.

"This boy was only 13 years old," continued Mr. Pendel. "He was very fond of me. He would meet me on the stairway and say: 'Tom Pen, you go up-stairs and ask mamma may I go to the theater and tell her you'll take care of me.' I would go and say, 'Mrs. Lincoln, Ted wants to go to the theater; may he?' 'No, I don't think he had better,' she would say. 'I'll go with him and take good care of him.' 'Will you be sure to do it, Pendleton?' 'Well, then, I guess he may go.'"

"It was my duty to stand in front of the president's desk when he was receiving business visitors. Of all the requests—and he would listen to anybody. One day two southern women came and said: 'Mr. President, won't you give us a pass to Richmond?' 'No, I won't,' was the plain answer. They sat down sullenly, and after awhile the president called them up and said: 'Yes, I will give you a pass to Richmond,' writing one on his knee at the time. 'I would rather have you there, because if you stay here you'll just inform the confederacy of what we are doing.' A young officer who wanted to be transferred to Hancock's corps submitted the necessary papers to him. When at length he called for the president's decision he inquired very bluntly: 'Well, have you looked at the papers?' 'Yes,' said the president. 'Well, is there anything more you want?' Hancock says you are a gallant officer, sir,' said Mr. Lincoln sternly, looking him in the eye, 'but you are not a sober officer.' That settled it.

"Mr. Pendel was nearing the blackest spot in his memory—the night of the assassination.

"On one dark rainy day the president and myself walked over to Secretary Stanton's office in the war department. He and Mr. Lincoln held a conference, and then we started back again. On the stairway of the department we met a stranger who looked at the president and he looked at him. I watched them both intently. The man passed on his way up-stairs, and the president kept going down, but Mr. Lincoln kept his eyes on him. When the stranger reached the head of the stairs he turned and peered over the balustrade, and when we reached the pavement the president spoke for the first time. 'Pendleton,' he said, 'I received a letter from New York yesterday telling me that a man answering his description and dressed just like him was on his way to Washington to kill me.'

"Then came that terrible night. Mr. Ashmun, of New York, Mr. Colfax, speaker of the house, and Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were chatting in the parlor before starting for the theater. Richmond had fallen and the house was illuminated. Do you know the reason the president went to the theater that night? It had been advertised that Grant would be there, but he couldn't, and Mr. Lincoln went so that the people would not be disappointed. I saw the party off, and sent a guard to look after them. About 9 o'clock the bell rang and when I answered it a man said: 'Do you know they have tried to cut Secretary Seward's throat?' I said: 'No, it can't be.' A few moments later he returned, breathless and exclaimed: 'Yes, it's so. The cavalry are up and down the avenue.' Then I grew uneasy about the president, and sent out messengers. A few minutes afterward I saw Senator Sumner coming up the hill, followed by a crowd of men and boys, and he gasped, 'How

about the president?' He had hardly finished talking when Commissioner Newlin arrived and said: 'The president has been shot through the back of the head.' I went to Capt. Lincoln's room. He had just returned from the front, and I said: 'Captain, something has happened to the president.' I told the military secretary plainly what it was. He turned white as death, and said: 'Don't let anyone come in the house.' I was going down-stairs when little Tad, who had been to the National theater, rushed into my arms and sobbed: 'Oh, Tom Pen, somebody has killed Papa-day.' It was an awful night. I rushed through crowds on the streets to Peterson's tailor store, where the president had been taken, passed the line of guards, and Mrs. Lincoln met me in one of the parlors, with hair disheveled and almost wild. 'Oh, Pendleton,' she cried, 'if you had been there it would not have happened.'

KATE CHASE SPRAGUE.

The Misery of a Brilliant, Beautiful Woman.

Kate Chase Sprague has been here attending the ceremony of removing her father's remains to Ohio. She looks very well and shows little signs of age or trouble. She was dressed in black, and it was a common remark that she had lost but little of the beauty for which she is so famous. She has much of the features of her father, and it has been often said that her ability is such that had she been a man she would have shone as he did. The greatest mistake of her life was in the marrying of Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island. It was not long after the marriage that she discovered this. Sprague's temper was entirely incompatible with hers. His rude actions cut into her finer feelings. I remember an instance which was told at the time of her divorce. It happened early in the sixties, and he annoyed her both at home and in society. It was at a dinner given by President Lincoln in honor of Chief-Justice Chase, shortly after his appointment as head of the Supreme Court. Chase sat at Mrs. Lincoln's right hand, and Kate Chase Sprague was seated on the other side of the table, just opposite. Senator Sprague escorted a distinguished lady to the dining-room, and his seat was a little bit further down the table. Shortly after the dinner began it was seen that Sprague had been drinking. He had taken a cocktail or so before coming to the White House, and the mixing of the whisky with the wine he found there reduced him in a short time to an intoxicated condition. Before the fish had been passed his tongue grew thick in his mouth, and at the serving of the first entree it was seen that he had sunk back into his chair and was breathing heavily in a drunken sleep. At this moment Mrs. Sprague saw him. She became pale, but did not lose her head. She went on with her conversation as gayly as though her husband was the brightest man at the dinner-table. But a moment later she caught her father's eye and by a glance called his attention to the situation. Chief-Justice Chase said in a low tone to Mrs. Lincoln: 'I see that Senator Sprague is ill. Will you kindly have the butler assist him into the cloak-room?' Mrs. Lincoln whispered to a waiter, and the drunken Senator was quietly removed. He slept upon the sofa during the whole of the evening, and was taken home in his carriage still in a drunken stupor. This event is one that happened in public. A man who will so forget himself at a White House dinner must have been a perfect boor at home, and there is little doubt that Kate Chase Sprague was more sinned against than sinning.—Washington Letter.

The Bank of England Note.

"The Bank of England note," says the Family Tutor, "possesses no security which may not be known by any person who will make himself acquainted with the following characteristics of the paper, the plate printing, and the type printing of the note. The paper is distinguished:

"1. By its peculiar color, such as is neither sold in the shops nor used for any other purpose.

"2. By its thinness and transparency—qualities which prevent any portion of the printing on the note being washed or scratched out without a hole being made.

"3. By its characteristic feel, which consists of a singular crispness and toughness, owing to the fact that the bank paper is made from new linen and cotton, not from rags.

"4. By the peculiar wire-mark or water-mark, which can only be produced when the paper is in a state of pulp; consequently the forger must procure a mold and make his own paper, both requiring the skill of such first-rate artisans as are not likely to be met with in the haunts of crime.

"5. By the three deekle or rough edges. These edges are produced when the paper is in pulp, two notes being placed in the mold and divided lengthways. The deekle is the raw edge of the paper and cannot be imitated by cutting.

"6. By the strength of the paper; a bank-note will lift a hundred-weight if carefully adjusted.

"The printing is of two kinds, type and plate. The paper is moistened by water driven through its pores by the pressure of the atmosphere; 30,000 double notes are thus moistened in the space of an hour. The ink used is made at the bank from linseed-oil and the charred husks and vines of Rheinish grapes. This gives a peculiar velvety black to the mark in the left-hand corner of the note.

"The notes are numbered by a machine which cannot err; and, lastly, are authorized by the signature of the clerk. The bank-notes are printed on the side of the paper which receives the water-mark, so that if the paper be split the unprinted surface only retains the slightest trace of that mark."—English Ez.

The largest vine in the world is said to be one growing at Oys, Portugal, which has been in bearing since 1802. Its maximum yield was in 1864, in which year it produced a sufficient quantity of grapes to make 165 gallons of wine; in 1874, 146½ gallons, and in 1884 only 79½ gallons. It covers an area of 5,315 square feet, and the stem at the base measures 6½ feet in circumference.

BONAPARTE.

Napoleon the First a Desperate Adventurer, Who Fled for Empire With Loaded Dice.

I have just come from one of my visits to the tomb of Napoleon, writes Henry Waterson to the *Courier-Journal*. It is altogether the most beautiful, and at the same time the most imposing sepulcher in the world. The sarcophagus, of the richest porphyry, stands in a lowered crypt, or vestibule, or basin, and, instead of looking up, you look down upon it. The canopy, erected in the Hotel des Invalides to increase this patriotic and martial shrine, is magnificent, surpassing anything of the kind known to ancient or modern times. It is connected with the great chapel of this home for the old and disabled soldiers of France, and has within it lesser chapels and niches, which contain other monuments and tombs, that to the great Bonaparte occupying the rotunda beneath the dome. Subdued light from many-colored stained-glass windows fittingly illuminates the place, effigies in gold and marble decorate it, and from a massive altar of precious stones and metals, death seems to smile upon life.

To my mind Napoleon Bonaparte exists as a type of all that is wicked and monstrous in human nature and destiny, an arch-fiend, with frenzied gift of military ambition and genius; and in no sense worthy of such a temple. It could find, indeed, no adequate reason for being, except that it stands not alone as a monument to a famous warrior, but also as a symbol of national pride and glory. Illogical as it may be, and unchristian, yet as long as might can force its way against right, I suppose men and women will continue to fall down and worship mere prowess.

Bonaparte was not a statesman and he was not a patriot. He was not even a Frenchman. He was a vulgar foreign adventurer, who had discovered a new trick of war, precisely as a gambler might discover a new trick of cheating, and, greatly favored by fortune, he played his marked cards successfully until they were revealed to other eyes, and began to be played back upon him, when down he went, like any other charlatan. He had neither the self-restraints of a great character nor the sagacity of a great intellect. That he was, personally, a coarse, vulgar, gluttonous bully and egotist we have abundant testimony for believing, and none to the contrary; and, though he has lain in this gorgeous mausoleum less than half a century, and though the land is full of memorials which he caused to be erected in his honor, no influence of his can be found which is not distinctly a curse. He founded neither a system nor a dynasty. The code to which he attached his name was none of his. The one successor, bearing that name, who followed him upon the throne, was not a Bonaparte at all, but notoriously the illegitimate son of a Dutch admiral by Hortense, the daughter of Josephine, whose case in equity was thus at last made good. Even in this direction, however, the line was stopped; and there is about as much likelihood of the son of Plon Plon wearing the imperial purple as of the statue upon the Colonne Vendome descending from its elevation and taking the reins of power.

The one titled race in France meaner than the Bonapartes—the Orleans family—are in an equally poor way of recovering their lost supremacy; so that whatever may have been the past of French history, the future, under the republic, begins to wear a tolerably hopeful aspect. The only part of the population who would, if they could, restore monarchical government are the shop-keepers and the nymphs du pave of Paris, with whom prosperity and debauchery are more or less synonymous terms. The mass and the body of the people are republicans.

But, to return to the first Napoleon. He came to Paris when old things were passing away, and where, amid the universal shipwreck, great opportunities presented themselves to uncalculating intrepidity. Of this the young Corsican had abundance. Throughout his entire career he showed an astounding lack of reflection and forecast. He was daring and self-confident, indefatigable and resolute, unprincipled and inconsistent. That he was a born soldier there can be no doubt; and to the usual retinue of brilliant soldierly qualities, such as decision and dash, magnetism and enthusiasm, he united the genius of a discoverer, or an inventor. He had worked out of his inner consciousness a new theory in the science of field operations.

All that was wanting to develop this was a command. The minister of war had just died, of whom he was tired. She was pretty and sprightly, and Napoleon fell in love with her, and, being willing to marry her, got the army of Italy as her dowry. The highway to fortune was accordingly opened to him, and by the application of his original art of war victory after victory was achieved; he rose to the head of affairs; he captured the revolution; he erected upon the ashes of the old monarchy an empire far eclipsing it in glory, sending the dissensions of the national assembly and the horrors of the reign of terror to the rear, and bringing to the front a martial spirit which made the people one again and bore down all before it.

Bronze cannon roared; France, with redoubled might, felt her heart swell. And all went well with the Bonapartes. At last, when peace had been won and war had been made, Napoleon found himself master of the world. He had created a new map of Europe; he had supplanted many dynasties with a single family. Joseph was king in Spain, Louis was king in Holland, Jerome was king in Westphalia, a sister was queen here, a step-daughter queen there, and the principalities and dukedoms were filled with the field marshals and favorites of the wonderful little man. All this before he was out of his thirties. Mark the sequel. Four short lines suffice to tell it: He fought, and half the world was his; He died without a word his own, And borrowed from his enemies Six foot of ground to lie upon.

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